# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1871. NO. 50.


## WASHINGTON.

### Exemption Claimed by the Sureties of Hodge, the Defaulter.

### A Ku-Klux Chieftain Declines to Implicate Himself.

### Facts Connected with Butler's Gubernatorial Aspirations.

### Another Treaty for the Acquisition of San Domingo.

### Statistics from the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HODGE DEFALCATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The sureties of Hodge, the defaulter, will claim exemption from their liability on the ground of the fraudulent, or at least negligent action on the part of government officials, in proceeding primarily against the principal, and also on the further ground that other conditions of the bonds, on the faith which Pengree Paymaster-in-chief, were not complied with. It is intimated that Hodge will plead guilty, but that, notwithstanding, the government will proceed to an investigation, in order to discover if there are any accomplices.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday the Ku-Klux Committee undertook to examine Saunders, of North Carolina, the supposed head of the Klan in that State. He declined to answer all material questions, on the ground that the constitution protects all men who, by answering, would criminate themselves. The point the committee desired to establish by him was that the impeachment of Governor Holden was premeditated as a result of Ku-Klux, where a member of the order in the Legislature was formally directed to take charge of the matter and pass it.

SENATOR WILSON'S VIEWS

As the city was the first purpose of representing to the heads of departments that Butler had made most office-holders in Massachusetts believe that the administration warmly desired his services. Wilson urged that this impression might be at once corrected. He is very earnest in announcing his conviction that only disaster to the Republican party can follow Butler's success. Yesterday a Boston clergyman, working in Butler's interest as a temperance reformer, arrived here, and was very busy operating in various branches. Senator Wilson was working against Butler among the Congressional Republican Committee.

SAN DOMINGO.

Dr. Howe has written another long review of the San Domingo question, in the course of which he makes the announcement that a new project of annexity has been written, and that diplomatic negotiations looking to a continued occupation of Samana Bay actually exist.

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The condition of corn, as reported in the August returns, was nearly normal in the Northern States and the reports for September are equally favorable.

The States below an average in the great corn-growing area are: Kentucky, 95 per cent; Tennessee, 90; Michigan, 96; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 96. Those above an average are: Wisconsin, 102; Minnesota, 110; Missouri, 105; Maryland, 100; Kansas, 102; Nebraska, 112.

The wheat reports are far less favorable than the returns of the spring and early summer, except that as regards the Pacific coast, the atmosphere is light, and little interest was manifested.

RACES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Yendome Colonel is to race again, but there has been some doubt as to his repairing. Spave of Rose Dale, sweepstakes by the Commander-in-Chief, Jerome, is to walk over for the Monmouth Cup. Opinion is a contest last and gray coal placed there, instead of the same Napoleon in imperial robes.

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PHILADELPHIA

Continuation of the Universalist Convention—Report of the Committee on Education—Ministry Bozo—General Finance—Appointment.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

I gave you in a former letter, an account of the first day's proceedings of the Universalist Convention of this city, now in session in this city. On Wednesday morning the convention was called to order by Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, the President-elect of the convention, as additional members of the Committee on Election showed a greatly increased attendance of delegates, and among them some of the distinguished laymen of the Church. Judge M. R. M. Wallace, of your city, and Hon. B. Hubbard, of St. Paul, Minn., are among the prominent and useful laymen of the convention. The largest general prayer-meeting was held in the Church of the Messiah, on Wednesday evening, presided over by Rev. E. H. Tabor, of Boston. The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York, delivered a sermon was preached by Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, in favor of. Text: Rev. iii, 20. The sermon contained a graphic statement of the position of the denomination, and emphasized the necessity of securing a larger interest in the strictly religious instruction of the children in the Church, particularly in prayer meetings. The report of the Committee on Education was then presented, a brief of collegiate and theological schools, as follows:

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Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois; J. P. Weston, D. D., President; has a faculty of six professors and teachers of collegiate and scientific studies; founded A. D. 1855; its property amounts to $100,000; value of libraries, $5,000; graduates, 200. Rev. E. G. Sanford, D. D., President; has two departments, one Professors and three instructors; founded A. D. 1864; its total property is nearly $1,000. Rev. Richmond Fisk, Jr., D. D., President; has a faculty of six professors and three instructors; has three departments, a collegiate, theological and law; Incorporated A. D. 1854; its property is estimated at $100,000, including libraries, apparatus, etc.; value of grounds and buildings, $50,000; graduates, 1,000. Rev. J. Kendall, A. M., President; established A. D. 1870; amount of property, $25,000. Rockford College, Ogle, Illinois; founded A. D. 1847; amount of property, $100,000.

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## NEW YORK.

### Heavy European Orders for Government and Central Pacific Bonds.

### Mayor Hall Placards His Refusal to Resign.

### Dismissal of Greeley Republicans from the Post Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUND MONEY BOOM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Heavy orders have been received to-day for government and Pacific Central bonds. The brokers and leading bankers, late yesterday afternoon, went into the market and swept it of all these securities offering. This movement looked suspicious of the speculators of both parties, and the old fight between the Central Committee and Tammany Hall, and has grown interest for the winning party. Knowing the interest felt in the political aspects of the fight, a Times reporter recently applied to Mr. Tilden for further details of his views upon the present situation of municipal affairs, the relations of the Democratic party in the State to the Presidential election, and the probable course the party would take to relieve itself from the corrupt incubus that threatened to destroy it of life.

Mr. Tilden stated that when he had been first elected of the issue of the tax vouchers by Mr. Connolly, he told him that the community, exasperated at what they had called, would either compel the repudiation of all the vouchers, or that other persons with corrupt motives had already done so. Mr. Connolly, he said, had replied that there were those who were bringing order out of the chaos of municipal government. Sweeney, Tweed, Hall, and Connolly, he said, had been the authors of municipal blundering, had ceased to exist as political powers in the Democratic party. The people would soon be apparent to the least observant. With their consignment to the obscurity whence they sprang, the party would come to the front. By which they attained their ends would vanish. These men, he asserted, had little real influence. Had it not been for the patronage and places at their disposal they could never have obtained such controlling power. Such a compound cannot fail to prove fearfully injurious to the public health, if brought into fermenting, and we are glad to perceive that a combined effort is contemplated by the trade to discard it altogether. If this be not sufficient, the consequences are sufficiently serious to call for some legislative enactment by which the sale of this poisonous stuff shall be prohibited under the severest penalties.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAR ON TAMMANY.

What the Central Committee Means to Do with the Ring—Its Destruction Necessary to the Salvation of the Party—Views of Mr. Tilden.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 25.

The late declaration of hostility to Hall, Sweeny, Tweed, and Connolly, by the Hon. Horatio Seymour and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of the Democratic party, in which they declared in their interview at Utica with the German representatives from this city, and the active leaders of both factions in the Democratic Committee, in the present municipal reform movement, drawn the attention of politicians of both parties to the efforts now instituted against the Ring by the State Committee. Governor Hall declared the fight between the Central Committee and Tammany Hall, and has grave interest for all who regard the best portion of its efforts to purify the city government, and encourages the honest Democrat with hopes of a thorough reorganization of their once powerful party, relieved of the nefarious influences of dirty politics that have borne it down in corrupt fragments. The people of the city are encouraged to hope for relief from the Ring, and all the loose government bonds, these unscrupulous actions will furnish fair reasons for supposing that in the process of time they may seek to unload their gold and government bonds, take to the bull side of the market, and float with Secretary Boutwell.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY

was very heavy last week. The volume of business done this season is, probably, the largest ever done in New York. The low railroad and canal freights to the West have brought an unusual number of small merchants to purchase goods in this city. Prices are firm in almost every thing in the dry goods line. The money market is scarcely a weak spot in the market. The current inside rate is 6 per cent, while the best paper commands seven and eight per cent. Exchanges are sold ahead of postponed rates. The discounts run largely on paper, and these are very scarce. The cool and slow trade is unusually active, and our customers are working to their full capacity, in order to keep up with the demand, and not get behind in the shipment of goods. The harvests are broke broken better, and there is a large representation of buyers from the West and South. These merchants are buying freely, and there is considerable business going on order from the interior. Prices are firm and unchanged for both domestic and foreign; hardware, while German goods are advancing.

(By the Associated Press.)

SATOR HALL'S POSITION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Mayor Hall states positively that he cannot consider the resolutions of Chamberlain Green. In answer to those who speak of his having resigned, that office was forced upon him by the Legislature, and he was compelled to put in a conspicuous place in the City Hall, the following placard: "Inscription: Resigned on January, 1871, by the vote of the Legislature, 1871. HALL."

MARINE.

The new steamship Baltic of the White Star Line, and the Celtic, have arrived from Liverpool.

STEAMER BURNED.

A cable despatch to George Mackenzie, New York agent for the Union Line Steamship Company, confirms the previous report of the destruction by fire of Steamer Lafayette, which was burned while in port. The fire occurred on the 19th inst. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE MUNICIPAL SITUATION.

The political party in this city, has continued, or organizing each word, must be reorganized. It was utterly impossible for the party to exist under the circumstances.

A LARGE MEETING OF BUILDERS

was held at Revenue Hall, on Greene, to consider frauds and abuses in the administration of the Department of Buildings would result in a mass meeting on the subject at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening.

A meeting of workingmen, last evening, decided on a general strike in favor of eight hours throughout the United States and Canada next spring, and appointed a committee for a permanent organization, to sustain and render it successful.

POST OFFICE CLERKS DISMISSED.

A large number of Post Office employes were dismissed to-day. Seventy-six were Greeley Republicans.

CAPTAIN GEORGE G. LEIGH,

having voluntarily surrendered himself to await trial for assaulting his ship, the Enterprise, of the coast of Brazil, and severely punishing the ship's steward that Leigh is innocent.

ARRIVAL IN PANAMA.

The Livonia, had her bow stove by an anchor, in going to the dock at Panama. It is the opinion that the vessel will be ready to leave for Portland, England, for repairs.

THE GRAND CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.

In Forty-second street, will be formally opened for the use of the public on Monday.

Superintendent A. Kline received a letter, yesterday, from Rev. E. C. Mitchell, of Detroit, whose wife left home on Saturday last, and returned to her father's that he had found her at a respectable boarding house in Boston, and that she was particularly desirous that her husband should not.

EXISTING REVENUE.

Ten more wholesale liquor dealers constituted the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, at Covington, Ky., on Monday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonial ceremonies. Reports this evening state that all will go to St. Louis, but his departure for Chicago is much the more probable.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

James S. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, will represent the Board of Trade of this city at the National Commercial Convention at Brooklyn to-morrow.

THE IMPORTS AT THIS PORT

last week were $6,300,339, nearly $1,000,000 more than for the corresponding week in 1870.

COLLECTOR SUMNER.

The Tribune this morning will publish a letter from ex-United States Marshal Murray, in which he censures Collector A. H. Barney for the case of the steamship Ville du Havre, and says that charges of fraud in a contract had been made against him by the government, and he would give him. Murray's letter, which is long, out of the scope, and that subsequently Murphy did a detective to shadow Barney for the case against him $500 for, as Murray supposes, aiding Murphy in thwarting a prosecution.

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## INDIANA.

### Riot at Columbia City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA CITY, Sept. 24.—The last day of the county fair here was marked by a fight, in which the Thorn Creek township boys and the railroad men working on the new road. It seems that they have had a dispute at each other for some time, and on Friday it broke out in a fight between the rival gangs, stones, and anything they could lay their hands on. Ten men and four women were very badly injured, several of whom are not expected to recover. The rioters, to the number of fifteen, were arrested and fined $20 each and costs.

Murderer Convicted.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 24.—Eugene Sullivan Trix, for the murder of Edward Tobit, on Sunday, August 24, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary ten years' imprisonment. He has moved for a new trial.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The dry goods market continues moderately lively for most classes of goods coming under the head of staples, and generally remain steady and firm. We quote: Atlantic D, 32½c; do E, 31½c; do F, 30½c; do G, 29½c; do H, 28½c; Augusta do, 29c; Broadway, 31½c; Gatex A, 32½c; Indian Orchard Improved, 30c; Laconia O, 31½c; do C, 30½c; do D, 29½c; do E, 28½c; do F, 27½c; Nashua N, 32½c; do O, 31½c; do R, 30½c; do T, 29½c; do W, 28½c; do Y, 27½c; Pacific H, 30c; do K, 29c; do L, 28c; do M, 27½c; do N, 26½c; do O, 25½c; do P, 24c; Mass. R P brown do, 29c; Hamilton P do, 30c; Stark A, 32½c; do F, 30½c; do G, 29½c. Printed calicoes in good request at 11½c for all popular makes, and 10c for Manchester.

Escape of Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 24.—A couple of prisoners, named respectively Jack Hickey and William Hughes, made their escape from the jail in this city, this evening between 4 and 5 o'clock. Hickey, who is confined for mur

# The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. [illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

M. C. EAMES, City Circulator.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1871.


## ILLINOIS MANUFACTURES.

The advocates of a protective tariff assume that protection is essential to manufactures, and, therefore, opposition to protection is opposition to manufactures. Notwithstanding the palpable falsity of this assumption it constitutes the leading argument for that system of taxation. There is no State in the country which affords greater substantial inducements to manufactures than Illinois, and this is shown in their marvellous growth in all parts of the State. The error of the protection argument is in selecting one or two branches of manufactures, which are made more profitable by being bolstered up with bounties, and arguing that because protection is good for these, it must be equally advantageous to all other manufactures. We give a list of the more important branches of manufacturing industry carried on in this State, none of which are protected by the tariff, but all of which are more or less heavily taxed to protect other branches which have secured the favor of Congress by keeping a paid lobby at Washington.

ILLINOIS MANUFACTURES TAXED FOR THE BENEFIT OF OTHER MANUFACTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Houses and fences. | Starch, oil, vinegar, lard, tallow, and grease. |
| Wagons and carriages. | Gas-fitting and plumbing. |
| Agricultural implements. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Sashes, doors, and blinds. |
| Stoves, grates, ranges, and furnaces. | Blank books, binding, &c. |
| Engines, boilers, and machinery. | Cheese, candles, and soap. |
| Stone-cutting and brick-making. | Cloth and paper bags. |
| [illegible] | Woodenware and willow-ware. |
| [illegible] | Trunks and boxes. |
| [illegible] | Saddlery and harness. |
| Marble manufactures. | Leather and leather goods. |
| Hats and hatters' goods. | Clothing made by tailors, milliners, and dressmakers. |
| Confectionery. | |
| Sewing machines. | Iron, locks, and tinware. |
| Photographic goods. | Blacksmithing of all sorts. |
| Iron castings. | Household furniture. |
| Optical instruments. | |
| Packed beef and pork. | |
| Flour, crackers, and biscuit. | |

This list might be extended almost indefinitely. It embraces no line of manufacture save those which are subjected to nefarious taxation on their materials, and which are in no substantial or equivalent manner protected from the supposed competition of foreign manufacturers. It also embraces ninety-nine hundredths of all the manufactures in the State. There is not one of these industries which would produce one dollar's worth less of their respective goods were the duty on the foreign manufacture repealed, and there is not one of them which could not produce its manufactures at a greatly reduced cost, without any reduction in the wages of labor, if the tax on the materials was repealed. The value of the foreign-made articles of these kinds, imported into the whole United States in a year, will not equal the amount of tax paid by the manufacturers of Illinois upon the single article of iron consumed by them in their business.

The manufacture of houses and barns and of fences has become an immense and constantly-increasing production in this State. The tax on lumber adds nothing to the profit of the manufacturer, but increases the cost of his production; it adds 20 per cent to the cost of every dwelling house, barn, or fence [illegible], without yielding one cent of revenue to the government. The manufacture of wagons, drays, and carts is a most extensive one, not only in Illinois, but in all the Northwest. They are indispensable to farmers. They transport more productions than all the ships owned in the United States, and we suppose their aggregate value is far in excess of that of all the merchant ships and steamers bearing the American flag. They are taxed upon the wood, upon the tires, upon the nuts, bolts, and screws; they are taxed upon the canvas covering, and upon the paint; this tax serves only to increase their cost, protects no manufacturer in Illinois, and produces no revenue. If the tax were repealed, the manufacturer, having his materials from 35 to 40 per cent cheaper, could make his wagons at the same profit at a much less price, and, producing 25 to 30 per cent more wagons and vehicles, would give that much additional employment, and proportionately increase his profits.

The manufacturers of stoves, ranges, furnaces, engines, boilers, castings, machinery, bridges, plows, reapers, mowers, threshers, fanning mills, and all other goods the main material of which is iron or steel, pay a tax of from 40 to 80 per cent on the raw material. If this tax were removed, there would not be an engine, boiler, stove plate, range, furnace, or any machinery imported that will not be imported anyhow. In fact, in all these goods there is no possibility of foreign competition. Everything of that kind must of necessity be made at home. The tax has but one effect, and that is, to discourage manufacture by so increasing the cost of the raw material, and consequently of the manufactured article, as to decrease the demand for consumption.

The law officers of the government have decided that the packers of beef, pork, lard, tallow, and grease are manufacturers. This immense trade, employing many millions of dollars of capital, and giving employment to thousands of operatives, is heavily taxed upon the salt for their packed meats, and on all their machinery and implements. Wherein are they benefited by protection? The cost of everything they produce is increased by the tariff, without the slightest benefit to them. The millers and the manufacturers of bread, crackers, and biscuit employ as much capital and, directly and remotely, as much labor as do the producers of pig metal and steel, and yet their industry is taxed heavily and oppressively by the tariff, without the remotest benefit in any form.

The manufacturers of trunks, saddlery, harness, and leather goods of all kinds, of sashes, doors, and blinds, furniture, wooden and willow ware, who are in no more danger from foreign competition than they are of scalping by the Comanches, are all taxed heavily upon the materials of their respective occupations, and forced thereby to increase the cost of their production without the least additional profit or benefit to themselves, and without any revenue to the government. Wherein are they in any way benefited by protection? Its only effect is to reduce the demand for these kind of goods by taking away from the people the means of purchasing.

In no branch of manufacture is the tax on materials more oppressively felt than in the matter of wearing apparel made by tailors, dressmakers, and milliners. Every article entering into these manufactures pays a tax of from 40 to 100 per cent. It is a simple problem how many more coats would be made if the cloth of which they are composed could be had for $1, where it now costs $2, and whether, if the number of garments made by tailors and dressmakers were increased 50 per cent, it would not give more employment and greater profit to those engaged in making them? The high cost of materials so increases the cost of production that an immense trade is now carried on for the United States by tailors in Canada, who, having the materials free of tax, can deliver the clothing in the United States for less money than the cloth alone costs here. Yet American manufacturers are told they are protected by a tax of 60 per cent on the raw material. In short, there is not a manufacture carried on in Illinois, that is flourishing and profitable, that owes one iota of its prosperity to the tariff, and which is not restrained, damaged, and injured by that tariff. Manufactures in Illinois have to struggle and contend against the taxation which, professedly, is levied to benefit them. Our manufacturers, more than all other classes of the community, are deeply interested in having that tax removed, and in being left at liberty to buy their iron, steel, brass, copper, wood, paint, and salt free of all tax—especially free of all that species of taxation which yields little or no revenue to the government.

## OUR NEW COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

We have heretofore called attention to the disadvantages which have hampered the operations of importers doing business at the West. It was the object of the act of July 14, 1870, to remove the legal obstacles which then lay in the way of direct importation to inland cities. But it was feared by many who were interested in the commercial independence of Chicago that the operation of importing goods by bonded railway lines to Chicago, without appraisement or detention at New York, was still so seriously hampered by obnoxious regulations as to place the Chicago importer at a needless disadvantage. We are glad to announce, however, that the serious obstacles seem to have been removed at last, chiefly by a gradual yielding of Treasury red-tape and a tolerably sharp investigation of the question, How to do it, by transportation companies anxious to secure business. As a result, we have the advantage of a system of freighting goods in bond which amounts practically to the unlading of the European packet, with its freight of foreign goods, at the very doors of our Chicago warehouses, and which places the Chicago importer on a much more favorable footing than heretofore.

It is generally understood that only two transportation companies have given bonds under the act of July, 1870, for the carrying of bonded goods to inland ports. These are the Merchants' Despatch Company, a fast freight line operating from New York and Boston to all important points at the West, and the Camden & Amboy Railroad of New Jersey. The latter has been forwarding imported goods, without appraisement, to Philadelphia for some months, and to the great satisfaction of the importing interest in that city, which has realized essential advantages from the arrangement. The other line—Merchants' Despatch—has but recently completed its arrangements, and has done but little business of this class. One carload of unappraised goods arrived in St. Louis the other day, and was hailed with public rejoicing, notwithstanding it was a very small invoice. We understand that extensive contracts have been made by the company in Chicago for the forwarding of all the goods of our heaviest dry goods importing houses by this line. Other trades are following suit, and, before the winter has set in, numerous invoices of European and West India merchandise will be on the way to Chicago, billed through direct, and subject to no detention or inconvenience on the way, beyond the mere unloading at the dock and immediate shipment to Chicago. The consignment is made to the transportation company itself, and the company, having enjoyed by that means full facilities for claiming and bonding the goods at New York, delivers them promptly at the importer's own door, subject only to the legitimate charges for freight and duty. If the goods should be consigned to the owner, instead of the shipping agent, the only additional inconvenience entailed thereby would be the forwarding of a power of attorney to the agent in New York to give the bond required by the government from the consignee. The company appears to have accomplished an essential advantage by this means, and to have secured, also, quite perfect facilities for receiving merchandise from vessels and forwarding it the same day in which it is discharged. In furtherance of this [illegible], there will be government agents detailed for this special service, who will act in conjunction with the officers of the company in securing the prompt delivery of goods. The construction of the statute which allows the transportation company to do all the bonding required by law was obtained from the Solicitor of the Treasury, at the instance of the Merchants' Despatch Company.

To show the advantages which a declaration of independence would bring our Chicago merchants, take a single article of import—Havana tobacco. This is not a commodity very extensively dealt in, in the Northern United States at present, only about 15,000 bales being distributed in the leaf at Chicago; and yet the importers of these 15,000 bales pay $7,000 subsidy to a single concern in New York which has the cartage of bonded goods, for a service which, under the new arrangement, will not be charged more than one-tenth of that sum. The freight on West India goods to New York is high, not only because the rough weather off the Carolina coast keeps the cheap coasters out of the trade, but because to the freight which would naturally be charged by the ship-owner for carrying, he must add in his bill the nearly equal sum which is blackmailed out of him by the corrupt Health Officer, through his very complete system of robbery at quarantine and at the docks. To avoid these levies a plan is now on foot to divert this tobacco trade, and with it, if possible, all the West India trade, which now follows the slow river route via New Orleans, to a new route via Mobile, to which port freights by sail are very cheap, and whence to Chicago a new rail route is soon to be opened, via Evansville, Indiana. This arrangement will, it is believed, not only greatly accommodate our jobbers by allowing them to draw their goods from bond only as fast as used, but will enable them to sell actually *below New York prices*, making no account of the cost of transportation between Chicago and New York. Efforts are being made to bring the jobbers in West India goods together, in order that they may co-operate effectively in establishing a permanent route of trade by the short cut, and thereby soon develop the importing business of the city, in the tobacco, sugar, and coffee line, to proportions never dreamed of before. To this, it will be seen, the new system of bonded railway transportation, which practically lands the cargoes of foreign goods at the warehouses of the Western port, is an exceedingly valuable adjunct.

## THE NEW YORK BOLTERS.

The "row" among the Republicans of New York increases in bitterness as the time for holding the State Convention approaches. The *Times* and the *Tribune* assail each other with about equal fury every day, the former charging against the latter sympathies and affiliations with Tammany Hall,—the latter denying the charge, and bringing it back with redoubled force upon Collector Murphy, whom it accuses of being, at this moment, a partner of Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly in certain real estate speculations, and a Commissioner of the "Broadway-widening job."

Mr. Murphy seems to have been stung by the imputations cast upon himself, for he publishes a long letter in the *Tribune* in answer to the various charges against himself and his political standing. He admits that he voted with the Democrats (in the State Senate) against the resolutions in favor of the Civil Rights bill and the District of Columbia Suffrage bill. He allows that he opposed the election of Fenton as Governor of New York—the *Tribune* says it can prove that he voted for Hoffman in that election, and it quotes from the files of the New York *Times* to show that he presided over a Hoffman ratification meeting in Union square. Mr. Murphy also admits that he accepted from the City Government (that is, Tammany) the appointment of Commissioner for widening Broadway, and, also, that he bought two blocks of ground in partnership with Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly—merely in the way of business. His general answer to all these charges is, "You're another." He shows that, in times past, the *Tribune* has repeatedly endorsed him as a staunch Republican and a clever fellow, to which the *Tribune* retorts by saying:

"We recognize the business of politics as the selection of the most available instruments for the attainment of the ends at the time most desirable, in the interest of good government and the general welfare. It may often happen that the instruments thus selected are not, in themselves, unexceptionable; as, as has appeared, on the few occasions when we have had something not unkind to say of Mr. Murphy, not always perfectly trustworthy. But our enemies are teachers. We need only add that we have professed ourselves willing to abide an open and full investigation into Mr. Murphy's record. Neither the Senate nor any other body has yet given it."

The gist of the matter seems to be this: The regular Republican organization of New York city is opposed to Murphy and Conkling, and is supposed to be in favor of the "one-term principle" in Presidential nominations. Murphy, Conkling, and the other office-holders have persuaded a majority of the State Central Committee (the said majority being office-holders also) to "reorganize" the City Committee. Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Committee, and Surveyor of the Port of New York, in his recent letter to Hon. Giles B. Hotchkiss defending the action of the "reorganizers," admitted that the State Central Committee had "no specific authority" for what they were doing—that is, they had no authority for it. He held, however, that they were justified by the alleged sympathies and affiliations of the regular Republican organization with Tammany Hall. These alleged sympathies and affiliations are denied by the "regulars;" and the accusation is thrown back by the *Tribune* in the manner already indicated, by exposing Collector Murphy's affiliations with the Tammany Ring.

Admitting that both parties have made out a case of "affiliation," or that neither has—for it has not yet been shown that Mr. Greeley has accepted office from Tweed or Sweeney, or gone into real estate speculations with them—the real question is, Which faction are bolters? It is not denied that the regular organization is the one over which Mr. Greeley presides as Chairman. It is the very fact that it is "regular" that calls for the counter action of Cornell & Co. If it was not regular there would be no need of "reorganization." Reorganization means organizing again, changing, altering, amending, or overthrowing an existing organization. This is generally called "bolting." Now the privilege of bolting is one of those rights mentioned in the Constitution of the United States as being "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is an undeniable right, and one which has been frequently exercised by both Murphy and Greeley, as they show in their letters. But it is sheer cowardice to exercise the privilege of bolting, and then call it by another name. Murphy and Cornell, and their adherents, are simply bolters, and they ought in fairness to accept that title. It is wholly apart from the question what names are arrayed on either side. The New York *Times* says that Edwin D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Jackson S. Schultz, Henry Clews, and a dozen other prominent citizens have been chosen to represent the reorganized organization at the State Convention. This is all very well. They have as good a right to bolt as anybody has, and there is no objection to their doing so if they only have the manliness to avow it.

The Peoria *Transcript* informs us that the tariff resolutions of the Illinois Republican platform were penned by J. H. Reed, of Monmouth, "a strong tariff man and supporter of the administration, being United States Assessor for the Fourth Congressional District."

If it has come to be understood that "a strong tariff man" is one who advocates "relief from that species of taxation which, while it adds but slightly to the revenue of the country, taxes heavily its labor and productive interests," and one who "heartily approves the bills repealing the duties on coal and salt which have already passed the House of Representatives," then we apprehend there are a great many "strong tariff men" in the State of Illinois beside Mr. Reed, and that the number is increasing every day.

An excursion train will start this evening from the Rock Island Depot to celebrate the completion of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway to Leavenworth, Kansas. This road diverges from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Washington, Iowa, passes through Fairfield, Iowa, and Trenton and Cameron, Missouri. The programme of the excursion is as follows:

MONDAY, Sept. 25.—Train consisting of baggage car, dining car, two sleeping cars, and directors' car, will leave the Rock Island Depot, Chicago, at 7 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26.—Breakfast on train between Washington and Fairfield; meet committee from Leavenworth, at Trenton, Missouri, about 10 o'clock a. m., and dine on train between Trenton and Cameron. Arriving at Leavenworth at about 6 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.—In the morning visit Fort and city of Leavenworth. Leave for Atchison about 2 o'clock p. m. [illegible] Union Pacific Railroad. In evening leave for Council Bluffs.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28.—Spend forenoon at Omaha and Council Bluffs, leaving about noon for Chicago.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29.—Return to Chicago during the forenoon.

It is expected that President Grant will participate in the excursion.

The latest returns from Nebraska indicate the ratification of the new constitution. The rural districts appear to have generally supported it, while the cities and towns have opposed it. The railroad and monopoly interests made strenuous efforts to defeat it. This new constitution contains so many excellent provisions that it would be a great blunder to reject it on account of a few provisions that are displeasing to corporate monopolies and special privileges.

We do not hear yet that the Committee of Seventy, or any of the numerous Republican organizations in New York, have done anything toward availing themselves of Mr. A. Oakey Hall's latest and most magnanimous offer. This was, to join the Republicans, provided they would ease up on the Tammany trio. It is barely possible that the people have had their anger so inflamed by Tammany's tricks, from the Ingersoll and Garvey affairs to the recent Haggerty affair in the Court House, that they will refuse to be reconciled with Hall and his confederates, or to settle with them on any terms short of absolute surrender. Of course, they appreciate the great moral advantage of having Oakey in their party. But we can make one suggestion to Mr. Hall which may point a way out of his difficulty. If, instead of delivering his person and his good-will to the Republicans, he will deliver his plunder, and that of his confederates, to the tax-payers' committee, for use in the legitimate purposes of government, it is altogether probable that he may effect a truce till the next city election.

## THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Belleville Oil Works are now receiving castor beans in large quantities from counties in Southern Illinois.

—At Bethalto, September 16, a young man named Willie E. Sliyers, while trying to drive a horse attached to a sulky, was kicked by the horse, and died ten minutes afterwards.

—The extra encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, originally called to convene at Springfield, September 27, has been postponed, on account of the State Fair, to October 17.

—The Springfield *Register* says: "We regret to hear the rumor of the death of the Hon. Simeon K. Gibson, of Equality, Gallatin County, State Senator from the First District. The report states he died very suddenly, last Sunday, at his home, and the news, as it comes to us, seems to be reliable. Mr. Gibson was 51 years old, a good man, and a faithful and honest representative of the people whom he represented."

—Some months ago, a number of the old editors of the State put in their claims to the distinction of being the very oldest. Now comes the Princeton *Republican*, and says that Mr. J. F. McCardle, of that town, commenced sticking type in 1840, and published a newspaper in 1822. He is now 80 years of age.

—The Champaign *Union* of the 21st says: "A man named John Taylor, who, for some time past, has been carrying on a small blacksmith shop in Tuscola, sold his shop and tools on Saturday last, receiving therefor the sum of $130. During the evening he was seen at some of the saloons of the place treating and drinking with different parties. He was found on Sunday morning in the rear of Adams Bros.' grain elevator, where he had been invited to go by one Pate, a drinking, vicious character. When found, he was lying on his face upon the ground in a pool of blood, his skull crushed in, but life not yet extinct. Near him was found a car coupling-pin and a piece of cog-wheel, both covered with blood and hair. His pocket-book was found lying near by, rifled of its contents. Suspicion soon fastened upon the man Pate, and he was placed under arrest during the day. Taylor died, and on Monday Coroner Tracy held an inquest. The verdict we have not yet learned. Taylor leaves a wife and two children in Canada."

IOWA.

Farmer Haroff, of Muscatine County, has recently lost about seventy hogs by cholera.

—Two Red Oak sports have slaughtered over 1,200 prairie chickens since August 1.

—A mad horse died in Ottumwa a few days ago. Previous to his death five pounds of chloroform were administered to him, but without visible effect.

—A party of seven ladies, whose ages aggregate 515 years, were recently seated at the dinner table of Mr. Porter, in Albia. The oldest, Mrs. Chambers, was 100.

—Miss Carrie J. Peabody has presented the editor of the Cherokee *Times* with a musk-melon, measuring three feet and seven inches in length, grown in the village of Hazard.

WISCONSIN.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Kampe, of Appleton, was celebrated last Sunday.

—John Verstegen presented a bell to the church at Little Chute, and the first time it was rung, it tolled for his funeral.

INDIANA.

A Carroll County man purchased $81 worth of quinine, one day last week, for family consumption.

—Carroll County is excited over the reported discovery of some specimens of gold found in Deer Creek.

—Clay County boasts of having within its borders a man who is 107 years old. He resides three miles south of Staunton, and his name is Jacob Moore.

—The Johnson County *Watchman* says: "On Monday morning last our citizens were astonished on learning that Harvey Lewis's bank was closed—effectually closed—and from his own statement he had utterly failed. His liabilities to creditors are $100,000; but it is believed that his real estate and other property will more than cash the amount."

MICHIGAN.

Samuel S. Marshall, after living in Vermont until he was 105, became fearful of an untimely death in such a climate, and removed to Detroit, Michigan.

—A bride and bridegroom from Romulus recently attracted some attention in Detroit, where they went for their matrimonial tour, by the fact that they had never before had any experience in wedlock, and were each over 80 years old.

—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its fifth annual reunion in Detroit on the 15th and 16th of November next. General Rosecrans is President of the society, and he has appointed General A. S. Williams, General J. G. Parkhurst, and Captain H. M. Duffield a local committee to make suitable preparations for the meeting.

—Detroit has turned out a successful street-car dummy. The car is so arranged that the engine consumes its own smoke and steam, and moves along the streets noiselessly and smoothly. The cost of running it is four-fifths less than by horse power. One dollar a day will keep it in fuel, and two men can run it. It is so arranged that the engine occupies only surplus room under the floor of the car, it being somewhat higher than ordinary cars.

—On the 21st inst. the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of General Minty's Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, held their third annual reunion, at Kalamazoo. About eighty members of the Regiment were present; among them General Pritchard, Colonel Robbins, Colonel Burns, Major Lawton, and Major Van Antwerp. The address of welcome was delivered by Colonel Burns, of Kalamazoo. His remarks were received with much applause—especially his mention of the capture of "Mrs. Jeff. Davis." It will be remembered that this was the regiment that captured Jeff. Davis. They carry on their record the large number of ninety-four engagements—the largest number of all the Michigan regiments. Colonel Robbins, Mayor of Adrian, was elected President for the ensuing year, and, in the name of that city, invited the society to hold their next annual reunion at Adrian. The invitation was accepted.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* of the 22d says: "A report has been in circulation in this city to the effect that Vanderpool, previous to his trial at Kalamazoo, confessed to the killing of Field, and that the confession was made to Mr. N. A. Balch, a distinguished criminal lawyer of that place. The report originated from certain statements that Mr. Balch did make concerning a conversation he had with Vanderpool, wherein Vanderpool made a supposititious case to the effect following: If two men, himself and Fields returned to the bank to complete their dissolution of partnership and make a division of the assets, an altercation and scuffle had ensued, which Field got the best of, and, in passion thereat, he had watched a favorable opportunity and killed Field with a blow on the head, he asked Mr. Balch what would be the probable verdict under such circumstances. He also asked Mr. Balch's opinion as to whether his (Vanderpool's) former defence and statement would be apt to prejudice unfavorably his case, if he should then put it upon the grounds above stated. The conversation can in no way be considered as a confession, the whole being stated as a supposed case by Vanderpool. At the same time he stated to Mr. B. that Field was much stronger than he supposed him to be, as he had always supposed he could handle him easily, but found out that he could not. It is perhaps needless to state that Mr. Balch believes Vanderpool to be guilty of the crime with which he was charged, and he does not hesitate to say that he considers the entire defence sheer nonsense. We have taken pains to learn the facts in relation to the reported 'confession,' which are substantially as here given, and leave it for the reader to draw his own inference."

MISSOURI.

The Sedalia *Times* says that Messrs. Alexander Campbell and Dr. Coudes, of that city, have just returned from a tour through the counties of Southwestern Missouri, prospecting for mineral lands, and that they discovered and secured control of one of the richest deposits of iron known to exist in the State. It lies in Camden and Osage Counties. The deposit is nine miles long, apparently inexhaustible, and the ore is pronounced equal to that of Pilot Knob.

OHIO.

A local paper asserts that Mr. Perry Cuthbertson died in Zanesville, on the 18th inst., "from the effects of over-exertion at a fire in that place in 1841."

—The Ironton *Journal* says that Bishop Rosecrans, in going to Pine Grove, September 17, preferred a ride on the engine. Some distance out he lost his hat. The train was stopped, and the chapeau recovered. This amusing incident was soon after contrasted by the engine jumping from the track and landing in an embankment, the Bishop barely escaping sudden death.

—The Pomeroy *Telegraph* of the 20th says: "A terrible domestic tragedy occurred on what is known as the Hopkins Farm, situated on the West Virginia shore of the Ohio River, about a mile below Letart Falls, on Thursday last. Mr. Richard Pickens, who, with his wife and family, had been residing on the farm, during the temporary absence of his wife from the house took occasion to chastise a son of hers, born out of wedlock, before her acquaintance with him. It appears that the mother returned in the midst of the difficulty, and immediately interfered to save her son from further injury, when her husband turned upon her, and, as is supposed, kicked her in the side, causing her death within a few minutes. Pickens states, we learn, that she caught him by the hair, and that he only sought to push her away from him, and that it was her violence which over that wrought the injury that caused her death. The wife was pregnant, which will account for her death from so slight an injury. To add to the horrors of the scene, a little daughter of the deceased, on learning her mother's fate, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a knife. We hear that the Coroner's jury which sat on the case, returned a verdict to the effect that the woman's death was the result of accident. Whether that will end the matter remains to be seen. This is the second death by violence that has occurred on the same farm."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty-one whaling vessels are now fitting out at New Bedford, Mass.

—The Post Offices of England delivered about 863,700,000 letters last year.

—A Vermont man is longing for the close of his twenty-seventh consecutive term as a grand juryman. He thinks the lot is a hard one for him.

—Marriage licenses in Maryland bear the State seal, with the State motto: "*Crescite et multiplicamini.*"

—The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences has just received in good condition from Germany a valuable museum of the birds of Europe. There are 535 specimens.

—A montreal boatman believes that he has caught a veritable sea-serpent, nine feet long, with neither fins nor feet, and having scales and a flat head, like an alligator's, with deep sunken eyes.

—A bouquet made of grasshoppers strung on wires took a premium at a county fair in Massachusetts last week. Where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty?

—A householder in Florida, in filling up his census schedule, under the heading "where born" described one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "up-stairs." A strict return.

—A man making his way with a jackass through Park street, New York, the other day, was delayed for some time by a number of Irish women, who were anxious to have their babies kiss the donkey's back, that they might be cured of the whooping-cough.

—A Boston speculator, who recently bought a large lot of unimproved land, proceeded to erect a block of six houses on the wrong corner. The blunder was not discovered until the brick had been piled to the third story, when the owner demanded a double price. The houses are coming down.

—A ship canal in Salem, N. J., which was projected 75 years ago, is now approaching completion. It extends from the Delaware River to Salem Creek. The canal for one-half the proposed distance was completed in 1818, but from some reason it was abandoned until last year.

—A boy who was proved to have thrown a stone through the window of a railroad car while the train was moving at full speed, has been discharged by Judge White, of Boston, with a reprimand merely, on the ground that he was not old enough to realize what he was doing. The boy is 11 years of age.

—The initial N, and the arms of Louis Napoleon, which were carved in stone on the facade of the hotel of the French Ambassador at Berlin, have been covered with sheets of zinc, but not effaced. Some people wonder if this is a prophecy of the resurrection of the Imperial dynasty.

—A newly-invented fly-paper in Titusville, Pa., is covered with nitro-glycerine, glue and molasses. The flies, attracted by the molasses, alight, and are stuck fast by the glue. Should any get away, they proceed to rub their legs together in ecstasy, when the friction of their own shins causes the nitro-glycerine adhering to their feet and limbs to explode, blowing them to atoms.

—A man who has a claim for $2,066 against the city of New Orleans, recently failed in an attempt to compel payment by *mandamus* from a District Court, and, in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of a Justice, filed in his office 2,066 suits for $1 each. Should he be allowed to do this, and win his suit, the city cannot appeal it to the Supreme Court.

—It is stated that in New York city, recently, a quantity of human hair, silky, silver gray, and thirty inches long, was sold for $25 an ounce—nearly twice as much as gold will bring. One house in that city has imported six thousand pounds of hair since January, paying for it $100,000 in gold. They have at work on it one hundred girls, who earn from $15 to $18 a week; and yet they find the demand greater than the supply. Hair has advanced 25 per cent in market value, and is likely to go up 25 per cent more.

—A Pottsville (Pa.) hen has hatched two eagles. The eggs were found by a man in the woods, who supposed them to be turkey eggs and placed them under his hen. The old hen was considerably surprised, for she spluttered about and trampled upon one of her rare progeny and killed it. The other will probably grow up and do well. Eagles sometimes carry off chickens, and it would be rather a joke if this specimen should some day gobble up the old hen that hatched it and fly away with her.

—The framework of a whale recently stranded on the beach at San Francisco is being wired together for exhibition. The owners secured the services of the Academy of Sciences to get the bones into their proper places, but at the end of the first day the members were paid off and discharged. It has since transpired that they got the creature's head on the wrong end, and rejected several sections of the backbone, claiming that the animal had more vertebrae than the books allowed him.

—Railway directors may get a valuable hint from a sketch in the Berlin *Kladderadatsch*, the German *Punch*. It represents a dealer in "necessities for railroad travellers" offering a tourist an immense coat of triple-wadded armor, tastefully gotten up, and supplemented by a cork leg and a crutch. By his side is a trunk, with regular buffers on each end. Through the window the traveller sees a locomotive on the track, its smoke-pipe appropriately surrounded by a death's head. The scene is as suggestive as if it were drawn from some point half by the depot of the Eastern Railway of Massachusetts.

—A New Jersey paper asserts that the father of a lad belonging to Whippany has received the message given below, which the lad forwarded by carrier-pigeon from his vessel, the home of the bird being at Montclair. The Trenton *Gazette* says a calculation of the time showed that the bird averaged over 100 miles an hour:

"DEAR FATHER: September 12, 1871, lat. 39° 3' N. long. 71° 17' W., 100 statute miles from Montclair, N. J.—I will let the young female bird Tempest go with this note at exactly 10 o'clock a. m. New York time. She is good for 200 miles an hour. All well. HARRY C. BLEECKER."

—The New York *Herald* of Friday says: "A general statement has been received here of the effects of the recent storms on the Bahamas. The gale—or a succession of gales—was terrific, the storm shifting from the northeast to the southeast. The whole coasts of the islands are strewn with wrecks, from which much valuable property and many lives have been destroyed. Sweeping through the island of Abaco, the storm completely divided it into two islands, carrying with its violence a large number of inhabitants, who have been victims of its fury. A large amount of property was also carried away in by the besom of destruction, and probably buried in the sea. The ripe fruit crop of the various islands composing the group has been entirely swept away, and it was found impossible to get a cargo. Nothing remains of the orange or banana crop but the very young growth, and the trade in those fruits has been very seriously disturbed."

—The Bavarian Minister of Public Worship concludes as follows a letter to the Archbishop of Munich: "The menace against the fundamental rights of the Bavarian State, which is implied in the dogma of the personal infallibility of the head of the Church, and the violation of the constitution involved in the disregard of the *placetum regium*, force the government to resort to measures which it would willingly have avoided. It will, therefore, refuse its aid and co-operation in the promulgation of the new dogma, and in the execution of the injunctions issued by spiritual authorities with regard to its recognition and establishment. The government will firmly abide by the principle that the steps which the ecclesiastical authorities may decide on taking against those members of the Catholic Church who reject the new dogma will affect in no degree the civil and political rights of the parties concerned. Should it be deemed necessary, further measures will be adopted by the State to protect the independence of the civil jurisdiction from ecclesiastical coercion."

## PERSONAL.

Anna Dickinson has a new lecture, entitled "Demagogues and Workingmen."

—Archbishop Spaulding, of Maryland, is lying very ill at his residence in Baltimore.

—Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, is erecting a $30,000 music hall next to his fine residence. It will be furnished with an $8,000 organ.

—Since the Hospodar of Roumania went to that country he is said to have spent his entire private fortune, estimated at $1,500,000.

—Andrew Jackson Davis says that Horace Greeley wrote what he knew about farming under spiritual influence.

—Prof. P. T. Dean died at Wilkinsburg, Pa., recently, at the age of 49. He was the author of "Dean's Arithmetic," and was, for many years, Principal of the High School of Pittsburgh.

—At the burial of Walter Montgomery his wife knelt over his grave and droped therein the orange flowers worn at her wedding two days before.

—The Liberals of the Hanly District have taken measures to get up a grand testimonial to John Bright, in recognition of his faithful services to the Liberal cause in England and America.

—A violent Bonapartist in Paris has published a pamphlet, charging Marshal MacMahon with intemperance, and declares the Marshal lost the battle of Worth by reason of his intoxication.

—The New Orleans *Bee* makes the statement that among the Sisters of Charity now in that city are a sister of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and a cousin of John C. Breckinridge.

—Texas papers report that the United States army officer having them in his possession, has refused to deliver up to the State judicial authorities the two Indian Chiefs captured by General Sherman.

—Governor Stewart, of Vermont, is receiving the congratulations of his friends, regardless of party, two diminutive members having been added to his family on Sunday morning of last week.

—President Thiers is reported to have bestowed the insignia of the Legion of Honor on nearly 400 persons in the last three months, including some twelve or thirteen of our countrymen among the rest.

—Mr. Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, arrived in New York on Tuesday, and dined at the Lotus Club with a small party of journalists. He will make a short stay there, and then go West and visit his children. He proposes to spend the winter in South America, to gather a store of tropical impressions.

—Professor Alder will start from Berlin soon, in company with an archaeological expedition to the East. He is commissioned to sketch a design for the restoration of the Church of St. John, at Jerusalem, which was presented by the Sultan to the Prussian Government on the occasion of the Crown Prince's visit two years ago.

—An exchange says: "Jay Cooke's father was named Eleutheros. He lost an office once (it was before the days of the printed ballots) because not one in five could spell his name right, and, disgusted, as is supposed, with this occurrence, he went to the extreme of monosyllabism, and named his boys Pitt and Jay, relaxing a little on the third, whom he called Henry."

—Senator Wilson says the London cabmen, as a class, are the most reckless drivers he ever rode after; yet perfectly gentlemanly. After their charges of [illegible] an hour by the day, or two miles for a shilling—he says he was frightened when a New York hackman asked him $3 for carrying him from the wharf to the Astor House.

—Robert Von Mohl, one of the most prominent German publicists living, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary as Doctor of Laws on the 27th of August, on which occasion the juridical faculty of the University of Tubingen, by which that degree was conferred upon him, renewed his diploma, and dedicated a festival pamphlet to him. He was born in Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, August 17, 1799.

—Dolly Lort is a Revolutionary pensioner at Highland, Ulster County; whether she is "positively the last" is not stated. She is 97 years old, rather large in stature, and in former times possessed an iron constitution. But she is now dying a most painful death. The flesh of her limbs has cracked open and commenced mortifying; she is actually decaying alive. She is remarkably patient under her sufferings, and retains full possession of her faculties.

—Mr. Young, an American, who was lately sent to Africa, with the view of reaching, and, if possible, assisting Dr. Livingstone, the well-known African explorer, who was reported to be in a destitute state, has been heard from. Mr. Young was making forced marches into the [illegible] country, which he considers the quickest route to the point to which Dr. Livingstone is supposed to have penetrated in his researches and efforts to discover the source of the Nile. The traveller has met with uniform kindness and hospitality from the natives, and hopes by their assistance to be enabled to reach Dr. Livingstone very soon.

—In New York, on Thursday, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case of Jessie M. Waterbury, age 30. Her husband, Samuel A. Waterbury testified that for a long time she had been subject to violent and distressing pains in the head, to relieve which she had been in the habit of taking small doses of hydrate of chloral. On Wednesday she asked him to procure her some of the medicine, but he declined, on the ground that the use of it had a depressing effect upon her. In his absence, she sent a messenger for the drug, and took three ounces of it. Death ensued in a few hours, although surgical aid was summoned. Dr. Cushman made a post-mortem examination, and found ample evidence of the presence of the poison in the stomach.

—The following story is told at the expense of D. Dudley Field, the attorney of the Erie Railroad Ring: "Many of the people in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where Mr. Field spends his vacations, take summer boarders. One of these families of boarders from New York left after running up a bill of $300. The creditor asked David Dudley Field to collect the bill when he returned to New York. On the following summer he asked Mr. Field, when the latter returned to Stockbridge, if he had attended to the matter. 'Oh, yes,' was the reply. Nothing more was said at the time concerning the transaction. A few days later the creditor again broached the subject to Mr. Field, hoping that he would pay over the $300 if he had secured it. Mr. Field again said the matter had been attended to, but made no allusion to money. On a third occasion, the creditor brought the matter up, and this time spoke more directly to the point, when the great Erie lawyer smilingly replied, 'Oh, yes, I collected that money, but there is no balance due you; we never touch such cases for a less amount.'"

—The wife of J. Milton Turner, American Minister to Liberia, writes to the wife of a barber in St. Louis thus: "I see and learn so many things in this strangest of strange countries, that, hurried as I am to reach the mail before it is closed, I scarcely know which to write first about. But I must tell you that the President and Cabinet gave Mr. Turner a superb reception. Persons from many different parts were present. A few evenings afterward he arranged for us a select gathering at his residence, which was simply elegant. The Mayor of the city also gave us a reception at his residence. The entertainment caused me, for the time, to forget that we were in Africa. Every luxury of the tropical climate were upon the table, and the company was very intellectual. Just to think of Generals and Colonels in uniform, Cabinet officers, City Councilmen, lawyers, doctors, other professional characters, authors, editors, poets, and other distinguished literary people, together with a live President, and a bevy of ladies to correspond, and they, every one, colored! Therefore also present the Ministers for England, Germany, Norway and Sweden, Hayti, and other countries. I declare it was the nicest affair that I have ever seen."

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Menard County, Ill., have nominated T. B. Turner for Assessor and Treasurer, and Captain Charles E. McDougall for Surveyor.

—Mr. Joel Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, has published a letter favoring the "New Departure."

—The Democracy of Union County have nominated for Assessor and Treasurer Samuel Martin, and for Surveyor Joseph J. Koenig.

—Which is the largest room in the city of New York? Answer: The room for improvement at the City Hall.—*New York Tribune*.

—The defeated Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Third California District, sent this dispatch to his competitor: "I move to make it unanimous."

—The Senate of Texas has passed, by two majority, a bill forbidding common carriers to make any distinction to persons carried by them, under a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both.

—The Texas Legislature, which met a few days ago, is said to favor a general election this fall, and it is expected that they will prevail on the Governor to appoint one.

—The Springfield *Republican's* returns show that of 659 delegates to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention now chosen, 243 are for Butler and 416 against him. The majority against Butler is 166.

—There is one of two things which Mr. Stephens ought to do. He ought to quit fooling away his time on dead issues, or he ought to run the Cardiff giant for the Presidency.—*Louisville Courier*.

—The forthcoming election in Pennsylvania derives its chief importance from the fact that the Legislature to be elected will have to [illegible] the State under the new [illegible] of Representation.

—The complete vote of West Virginia on the Constitutional Convention, the returns from all but two of the counties being official, show 20,430 votes for the convention, and 27,658 against it. Majority in its favor, 3,823.

—A Democratic Texas orator, named Moore, is too eloquent by half. He made a speech lately at Bastrop, which so aroused his audience that they tore down a national flag hoisted by a German, and burned it up.

—Mayor Hall having claimed that he has derived no personal profit from the Tammany swindles, and that he is to-day a poor man, the New York *Times* asserts that for months past he has had on deposit from a quarter to half a million dollars.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* declares itself in favor of minority representation to the State Legislature. It would also increase the membership of the two houses three-fold, reduce the length and frequency of the sessions at least one-half, and prohibit special legislation.

—H. M. Yerger, who murdered Colonel Crane, in Mississippi, two or three years ago, but has never been indicted for the crime, is now devoting his talents to journalism, having started a paper in Baltimore. Being a Democrat, he takes an early opportunity to define his position on the New Departure question, and comes out in an article opposing the movement.

—The Democracy of the Third Senatorial District of Illinois met at Carbondale on the 19th, and nominated General Wm. B. Anderson, of Jefferson County, for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Samuel K. Casey. General Anderson was the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large last year.

—It is understood that the Hon. William Pinkney Whyte's aspirations are for a seat in the United States Senate, and that, should he be elected Governor of Maryland, he would probably vacate the chair in a short time to become the successor of Mr. Vickers. By a peculiar provision in the State Constitution, when the office of Governor becomes vacant the President of the Senate does not succeed to the office. The Legislature is empowered to elect any qualified person for the residue of the term.

—The amendment to the Constitution of California, prohibiting the appropriation of money by the Legislature for any purpose whatever for a longer period than two years, was ratified at the late election by a large majority. The act providing for the refunding of the State debt in the new 7 per cent twenty-year bonds was lost. The funded debt is small in amount, and in process of rapid extinction.

—The people of Pennsylvania will vote at the election in October upon the question of calling a constitutional convention. As the question is not a partisan one, Mr. Russell Errett, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mr. William A. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, have published a request that the local committees of both parties shall print and circulate tickets for and against the proposition, that a fair expression may be obtained.

—Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, says he never saw any of the members of the present State Government steal anything, but "when we see a poor miserable cuss, who never had one hundred and fifty dollars in his life, come to Austin, borrow money to pay his expenses, and presently find him losing a thousand dollars a night at faro, driving around in a fancy team, making liquor bills, and all sorts of bills, and buying a buggy and horses to go home in, we know he is a thief as well as if we had seen him steal."

—A question has arisen in the Maryland courts as to the right of negroes to vote, who previous to their enfranchisement, were convicted of infamous crime and served a term in the Penitentiary. Judge Magruder, of the Seventh Judicial District, is said to have decided that such persons have the right to register. In the Second District the full Bench has decided just the other way. The question will doubtless be referred to the appellate tribunal of the State for an authoritative and final decision.

—There was an eccentric gentleman (Mr. Anderson of Markham) in the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, who thought the delegates might as well pass a few resolutions which meant something. He wanted the convention to recommend a Supreme Judicial Court of Nations—each nation to appoint a judge and clerk. When any nation might desire to become independent, the S. J. C. N. was to decide the matter. Mr. Anderson's second proposition was for a Supreme Judicial Court of Indian Affairs, half the jurors to be red and the other half white. Both propositions were rather muddled, and at the very tail end of the sitting poor Mr. A. was howling in vain for a referee.

—There was a palpable violation of the Civil Rights law in Titusville, Pa., on the occasion of the recent visit of the President to that place. The President was breakfasted at the Parshall House; price of tickets to breakfast, $2. A colored man by the name of Lee purchased a ticket. A hundred guests sat down to the table to eat and to admire, but the colored man was not there. He presented his ticket, but was denied admission into the dining-room, and his two dollars were not refunded. The colored people of Titusville held an indignation meeting, and appointed a committee to investigate the matter, with a view to finding who was responsible for the insult.

—Susan B. Anthony, in a letter to the *Revolution*, says:

"If I knew that General Butler were to run for Governor of Massachusetts I would take the very first steamer back to San Francisco, and thence speed me eastward over the railways, and stump the old Bay State from Barnstable to Berkshire, with all my powers. I long for the opportunity, the privilege, the pleasure, to prove to the world my appreciation of his magnanimous report in favor of the Woodhull memorial. If the man who has done such a mighty work for our cause—who has declared woman's status in the reconstruction as he did that of the negro's during the war—should receive the nomination, and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage women and men do not forget other candidates and parties, and work for his election, they will prove themselves earnest for something else, more than woman's freedom."

—The Philadelphia *Press* of the 20th says: "On Saturday last, Miss Carrie S. Burnham, accompanied by Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., her law preceptor, and a lady friend, called at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, and demanded to be registered and assessed as a voter, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to the privilege and immunities of citizenship. The Commissioners at first objected on account of her sex. Mr. Kilgore then read to them the law, explaining that citizenship was not confined to sex, and that women, from the foundation of our government, had been recognized as citizens, and that women, under the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, they were justly entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, equally with man. Her name was then registered, she having made the required affidavit, and also received her certificate of assessment, with which she proceeded to the office of the Receiver of Taxes, tendering therewith her fifty cents. With but little discussion, Mr. Beatty received her tax and gave her a tax receipt in his own handwriting. One woman is ready for voting."

RAILROADS.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says an engineering party has commenced the final location of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad from Pittsburgh westward, and expects to reach the Ohio line by the 1st of November.

—The grading on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad in Iowa is done from Dubuque south to within ten miles of Sabula, and will, it is expected, be finished to Clinton by November. Bridges are in course of construction over the Catfish and Maquoketa Rivers, and the track will probably all be laid this year.

—The location of the Decatur & State Line Railroad has been changed so as to meet the Rock Island Road at Bremen, instead of Mokena—six miles nearer Chicago. The road will be ready for operation from Bremen to the Kankakee River by the 1st of January next. The contract for grading and bridging for about 40 miles, from the river south to Chatsworth, was let last week, to be completed this year.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company is extending the Mendota & Prophetstown Branch to Clinton, to connect with the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road, making, by it and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road, a new route from Chicago to Minnesota. The contract for grading, tieing, and ironing the extension from Prophetstown to Clinton—about twenty miles—has been let to Messrs. Grinnel, Wolfe & Carpenter, to be completed by the 1st of January next.

—The Northern Central Railroad, of Michigan, which was formerly known as the "Ramshorn," and which was partially graded a number of years ago, is now in a fair way of completion. Work was commenced at Jonesville on the 30th ult., and shortly after at various other points on the line, and is being rapidly pushed forward. The road is to extend from Jonesville northward through Litchfield, Homer, Albion, and Eaton Rapids to Lansing, the capital; and it is intended eventually to extend it to the Straits of Mackinaw. The citizens along the line are required to grade the road and put in the culverts, after which the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company will build the large bridges and put on the ties and iron, when it will become a branch and the property of that road. The length of the line from Jonesville to Lansing will be about fifty-five miles.

—The railroad meeting at Saratoga, last week, of gentlemen interested in the Boston, Saratoga & Oswego line, was held to consider where the new line west from the Hoosac tunnel should run. The projected line runs from Eagle Bridge, through Saratoga, Fulton, Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, and Oswego, on to Lake Ontario; but there is as yet no agreement as to the exact route. Mr. Derby of Boston, who presided at the meeting, urged the necessity of a great through route, via the Hoosac tunnel, Oswego and the lake shore, to the West, saying that Boston wanted the road, and that her business men and capitalists felt confident that such a road, working economically, and doing business on a capital of $35,000,000, could compete with any other line. He referred in eloquent terms to the growing commerce with China; to the probabilities of, the completion of the Hoosac tunnel in 1873, and to the great advantages of Boston as a harbor for the commerce of Europe. The meeting listened to the suggestions and arguments of several gentlemen, but came to no conclusion.

## INDIANA.

### The Coming Fair at Indianapolis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—The Indianapolis Fair, to be held in this city September 27, promises to be unprecedentedly large. The fact that it will represent the cream of the turf from St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all sections of Indiana, is already assured from the entries being made, and the fact that more than 300 stalls have been engaged is abundant proof that we shall have a grand show of live stock in all departments. In the agricultural, mechanical, and fine arts departments, the indications are equally promising. Our grounds, now embracing 80 acres, are splendidly adapted to the purpose. The time track is one mile. All the buildings and stables are new and secure, with shingle roofs. Half-fare rates are offered over the railroads. Our large premiums, amounting to $20,000, will certainly present an exhibition such as has never been seen in the West.

### President Grant at Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—President Grant reached Covington, at 8 o'clock this afternoon, from Boone County, and proceeded at once to his father's residence. Late in the afternoon he went to the residence of Amos Shinkle, to which a procession, consisting of the police force of Covington and Newport, a detachment from Newport barracks, the Mayor of Covington, the Committee of Arrangements, and citizens, marched this evening. A formal address of welcome was made by Mayor Baker of Covington, to which the President replied, tendering thanks for the greeting, and asserting that he was gratified that it was not an ovation shown the Executive by a single political party. He said it would be his effort, so long as he held the office he did, to be regarded as President of the whole people; that there was no reason why the party in the minority should not receive the same protection and regard as the party in power. After which several hundred persons [illegible].

## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

### What Shall we Do with Our Boys?—Protecting Fruit from Theft at the Fairs—The Labor Question, and How It Can be Solved—About Domestic Help—Superiority of Men for the Kitchen.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 23.

What shall we do with our boys? is becoming a question not so easy of solution. We cannot teach them trades, for the trades are closed against all but a small percentage of the number. The professions are full to overflowing, the stores are besieged with applicants, and yet the demand for labor has never been greater than at this time, paradoxical as this may appear. We need more skilled mechanics, we need better farm help, and we loudly call for workers in the kitchen. There are plenty of willing hands for all these, if they were rightly directed. Could we send our boys to the workshops, they would not besiege the stores or overrun the professions, for they know that few succeed in either, and that the ranks of these are more than full to overflowing. Farming requires large capital as at present conducted, and the skilled labor on a farm receives in wages no proportion to that of the mechanic's. Labor in the school-room, the bindery, and the factory is better paid than in the kitchen; and there is little distinction between the skilled and the unskilled common laborer. We must have a remedy for all this, for such a condition of things cannot be maintained without bringing convulsions to our social position.

At our county fair, last week, there occurred several petty thefts of fruit. "This must be stopped," said the Superintendent.

"Well, how will you stop it?"

"Punish the boys who do the stealing."

"Have you seen them stealing?"

"No, but the fruit is gone, and of course has been stolen."

"Well, Mr. Superintendent, I have been over these grounds and at every stand, and there is not an apple, a pear, a peach, or a grape for sale at any point; and the boys who have stolen your fruit have craved it so much that they could not withstand the temptation to steal what they could not buy. Since we have been talking, you have been interrupted at least three times with the inquiry from boys, if you would sell them an apple; to which you have given the cold, curt reply, No! Now suppose that you could induce some young man from one of yonder stands to put up a fruit stand at the door of this hall, fill it with good fruit, and sell at reasonable prices, think you that the fruit would disappear from your show plates in this mysterious manner? The experiment is well worth trying. Why, sir, I think it would be a guard more efficient than any policeman that you could place in charge of all this tempting display of fruit."

Two hours later the fruit stand was instituted, and I heard no further complaint against the boys stealing fruit; but I do know that there was a constant run on the new institution. Instead of educating boys to admire fine fruit, they were being educated to pillage, for the simple reason that there was no other way for them to obtain it, in order to appease their excited appetites. The managers of all our fairs may be benefited by this simple plan. But I write up the incident for another purpose, and that is to show that if our boys can have an opportunity to work at such labor as suits them, that we shall see a less number of idlers. Murder, robbery, theft, and swindling are all on the increase, and there will be no checking it short of giving employment to all. If a boy wishes to learn a trade, let him have the opportunity. If trades unions interpose, let the State teach him. Let the State educate the boy, or the girl as well, or to give them a little learning, the simple rudiments of an education. We have little need of our Agricultural Colleges, or a plan to make farm apprentices; but we have need of a plan for mechanical apprentices. If the trades unions will not take apprentices, let the State take them. Last winter the State appropriated $25,000 for shop and drills hall for students. This shop is now being completed, and, so far as I can see, promises to be all that is desired for it. Professor Robinson who has charge of that department, is a most able and practical man, and all we have to do is to give him good assistants and the State will reap a rich reward from this part of the industrial enterprise. Let the boys be taught such branches of learning, as relates to their chosen business, and if they have time, such other studies as they may choose.

It is from the farm that the business walks of life are mainly recruited; then let the farmer boy have a chance for distinction by giving him an opportunity to learn the useful trades. The boy who is to follow farming attends school for the simple purpose of learning those branches of knowledge relating to his calling. There is no occasion for the State to provide him an apprenticeship—especially to put him in care of school-masters for this purpose; nor would there be any occasion for a workshop, if the trades were open to the apprentice; but if the State cannot regulate this matter in any other way, she must put up more shops and take in apprentices. This is the condition of things that now confronts us. The Legislature will meet soon, and it is their duty to look to this matter. The $25,000 already appropriated is but a drop in the bucket toward the enterprise, for we have thousands of boys, sons of farmers, who wish to learn some useful trade. Shall they have the opportunity to do so, or must they be driven into the loafer class? If the trades unions are to usurp the business, and say to the State, thus and thus we will do, it is for us to say how many of the sons of mechanics and of farmers shall "become skilled workmen." It appears to me that this thing has gone far enough, in all seriousness. The little shop at the university is crowded, and it would be filled with fifty thousand apprentices in a month if the State would put up sufficient shops and provide competent teachers. This shows where the pressure is; it explains why all other departments have been and are over-crowded. That there is a natural disposition to go into what is termed genteel business is beyond a doubt, but under the present condition of things there is a large number who are forced to seek the same channel, and it is this that overflows it. The bricklayer gets $4 a day, while the hod-carrier obtains less than half the amount. Let the mixer of mortar be an apprentice, and let him handle the hoisting apparatus, and in time become the layer of bricks. Then in the winter he could do some other work; but now the master workman is above what he calls common labor, and will do nothing unless he can have full wages. Last winter I had a wall to move that would occupy some twenty days of a mason, including attendance. I suggested to one of the craft that, as it was out of season, I would give him $3 a day to do the work, and that he could make the mortar and tend himself. "No, sir, I won't work under wages, and as for tending myself, that is out of the question. If I should do this work for less than wages I would be thrown out of the society. I would like the job, for I have nothing to do at present, but can't do it for less than full pay."

"But you see," said I, "that the moving of this wall is not a pressing need, and unless I can have it done at a reasonable cost it will go undone. If it can be moved for forty dollars, I would have it done, but can't pay a hundred, as you say it would cost in summer? It appears to me that you had better work for two dollars a day than to remain idle, and then at the same time you even double that of my farm hands."

The wall is not moved, nor will it be, for the time is passed that inspired the wish, and that was based on the idea of giving a winter job at half pay for urgent work. This is not an isolated case, for in the country and the cities carpenters and other mechanics are idle who might obtain work in the country if they were willing to work for such wages above their board that farmers could afford to pay. We need farm gates, garden and yard fences, the repairing of outbuildings, and many other things, but if we employ a carpenter in winter he claims full summer wages; at the same time he knows that on the average he does not accomplish more than two-thirds of a summer day's work. If these trades can afford to keep up the wages, we can afford to let them go without winter employment.

Last winter hundreds of farm hands perambulated the country for work, nearly all of them begging their way. I said to these applicants, "You ask me for a meal gratis; but if I should ask you to saw wood for me an hour for nothing you would take it as an insult; and if I offer you work for half of the summer wages and board you, you would not work."

"Of course, if I work I want full pay," was the answer; "that's what I am looking for—a job. I don't propose to work for nothing."

But here are plenty of men who would give you work at low wages, but who won't pay full summer wages, for the simple reason that they cannot afford to do so. This is the reason that farm hands get so little work in winter, because they will not work for winter wages, and the same reason holds good in regard to mechanics who do not work in regular shops, but depend mainly on outdoor work. The skilled, industrious workman will always command good wages, but give us a chance to fill up the ranks of apprentices, and a large number of our present workmen, the brawlers for the trades-unions, would take a lower seat and be glad to get such wages as they could earn. Now we are obliged to employ them if we would have our work done. If I must pay summer wages for my winter work, I prefer to do it in the summer season. The laying of a common brick wall requires no great amount of skill, and I know of many farmers who lay up their own cellar walls and do their own plastering. In this neighborhood many such jobs can be shown, and no one would suppose that it was done by a new hand. The most material thing about these jobs is that a little more time was consumed, but the work is substantially done. "Why don't our farmers put up better yard fences, farm gates, and polish up their buildings?" is often asked. Simply from the fact that they cannot afford it. My boys are becoming carpenters, painters, glaziers, and bricklayers, for the reason that I cannot afford to hire some man who piled boards in a lumber yard, and for the drinks got elected in some trade-union, or a painter who was a chore boy in a drug store, or a brick-layer who served as hod-carrier in the old country.

Our farmers have put up with this question about long enough; not that we expect to have labor cheaper than others, but that we want a fair showing. We want the field open to our sons and daughters, in order that we may receive and pay a fair equivalent for labor of all descriptions. The time was when farmers did nearly all their own building, and the question is, shall we go back to the old custom? That things are tending that way, is evident. I can now go to the shop and get my doors, windows, and flooring, and, with my farm hands, put up a very respectable house. In Colorado, at Longmont, and Greeley, almost every man is his own carpenter, painter, and mason, and the workmen who demanded $6 and $8 a day, when common labor was $2.25, were glad to get work at from $3 to $4, and the trades'-union was broken down, for no one would stand the monopoly. It is better to have steady employment at reasonable wages, than intermittent employment at high rates. I shall rejoice when mechanics have the good sense to work the whole year at such wages as the farmer can afford to pay, in order that he may have better buildings, better fences, and farm gates.

THE KITCHEN.

We of the country have great difficulty in procuring domestic help. Girls will not leave the city or village to go into the country to do housework—at least, few of them will do so. Our daughters must go to school, and this leaves the mother to be the household drudge. This one fact alone has induced large numbers of our farmers to sell their farms and move into the city, and to engage in some new business, which often proves disastrous to them. For this we must have a remedy in some way. In the first place, we pay too small wages for good labor of this kind, and too much for the most of it, such as it is. We have very few good cooks, and these receive about the same wages as the poor ones. As we go West the wages of the sexes for the same labor is nearer equalized. At Denver good cooks and domestic help command the same pay as common laborers.

As cooks, washers, and ironers, as a general thing, men are superior to women, that is, when they have had the proper training. They are stronger, and are thus enabled to do more, while they can do it just as well. We have proof of this in our hotels, restaurants, steamboats, and other places. Now, there is nothing but custom to prevent men from occupying the kitchen of the large farm, and doing all of the housework. Our farmers who employ large numbers of men employ men cooks in nearly all cases, and there is no reason why all large farmers should not do the same. With a good washing machine and wringer a common farm hand will get out the washing in good time, providing the mistress looks after the work. Washing is man's work, and he ought to have the privilege of doing it. Because women have taken this work out of his hands, almost as a monopoly, there is no reason why she should hold it. If women wish to drive the wagon or the plow let them do so, but in a field, where men are superior as in cooking and washing, let the women retire in good order and leave the unequal task. There is no better plan for the common laborer than to learn how to cook, wash, and iron, for this will give him steady employment at fair wages, and ensure him a good home. If our women rights advocates would get up a school to teach boys how to cook, they would do a valuable thing for their own sex, for this would dispose of so much competition. Suppose that our State and county fairs should offer suitable premiums for the best boy cook under 16, 18, and 20, and for the best man cook of any age; for the best boy washer and for the best man washer—each to select his own washing machine and wringer—the result would no doubt be a success, and show that women no longer lorded it over the kitchen. Similar premium might be offered the girls for sawing wood or work at the joiner's bench. We must, at least, get up a more healthy competition for this kind of work, or our large farmers must quit the business. Let the men who have been driven from the school-room go into the kitchen, for turn about is fair play. There is no business that requires more skill and thorough training than that of a cook, and yet no other business is so badly botched with stupid, untrained help.

RURAL.

## CIRCUS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

### The Older Establishment Seriously Damaged—A Tent and Forty Horses Burned.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 23.

Through a letter to a prominent citizen we learn that a serious disaster befell the Older Circus on Thursday morning. The establishment was on its annual tour through the interior of the State, and had entertained the residents of Reedsburg, when it was involved in a ruinous loss through the destruction of a tent and forty horses. Older's show combined a circus, museum, and menagerie, and consequently required a large number of horses for the transportation of the wagons and cages. Of 150 belonging to the institution, 41 were destroyed by fire.

On the conclusion of their entertainment at Reedsburg, on Wednesday night, eighty horses were provided with quarters under three large tents on the place of exhibition, each containing respectively twenty-five, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight horses. About 3 o'clock in the morning, when nearly ready to start for Baraboo, the canvas-men and drivers went to the hotel for breakfast, leaving no one in charge but a hostler belonging to one of the side shows. Shortly after their departure the tent on the eastern extreme of the line, filled with straw to a depth of three feet for bedding purposes, caught fire from a torch, and in a short space of time nineteen horses were roasted to death.

Twenty-one were rescued in a damaged condition, some with their eyes burnt out, some entirely skinned, and others with their hoofs so badly burned that blood streamed from their feet at every step. They were removed to the stables of the Mansion House and Northwestern Hotel, where, after inspection, a number were put to death. Several of the poor animals, wild with excitement and pain, strayed off into the country, and were found between three and four miles from the scene of the disaster. The horses belonged mainly to the baggage wagons, the company losing only one ring horse.

The fire was a severe blow to Mr. Older, whose loss is estimated at $10,000. The company, though sadly crippled by this untoward circumstance, will, through the energy of the proprietor, renew its engagements for the season as soon as he can obtain a new complement of draught-horses. The main tent containing the menagerie was located at some distance from the ill-fated tent, and therefore escaped destruction.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There has been an almost universal feeling of indignation throughout the city during yesterday and to-day over the gratuitous attack of the Women's Club upon a large body of Knights Templar visiting the city. It was estimated that nearly 5,000 were guests of the Washington Commandery. The morning paper yesterday contained a letter from the President of the club to the Chief of Police, in which she said that the large number of strangers visiting the city had revived the business and filled the empty coffers of the keepers of these houses, and encouraged them to hope for another season of prosperity. All classes of citizens unite in denouncing the attack as wholly gratuitous and unfounded. No large body of men has ever visited Washington that, in all the features of its conduct, won such universal commendation.

[To the Associated Press.]

MAIL SERVICE ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Postmaster General to-day ordered the extension of mail service on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Superior Railroad, from Lansing to Detroit, 86 miles, affording now a regular daily service between Detroit and Greenville, Mich., 143 miles, including all way stations. Mail service was also ordered on the Midland Pacific Railroad, between Nebraska City and Lincoln, Neb., 55 miles, six times a week.

OBITUARY.

Ezra Wheeler, Register of the Land Office at Pueblo, Col., died at that place this morning.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

The General Ku-Klux Investigating Committee met again to-day. F. N. Strudwick, of Hillsboro', N. C., and David Gust, of Union County, S. C., having failed to appear as witnesses, the Chairman was authorized to request the President of the Senate to issue his warrant for their arrest. The full committee then adjourned to the first day of the next session of Congress, or sooner if called by the Chairman; after which the sub-committee examined Colonel Wm. L. Saunders, of North Carolina, and Edward Wheeler, of Arkansas. Saunders, whom the committee have had much trouble in getting before it, refused to answer all questions as to his connection, or of any others, with the so-called Ku-Klux organization, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself. The act of Congress of 1862, which does not excuse a witness testifying before a Congressional committee, was quoted to him, but he preferred to rely on the constitution than an act of Congress. His case will be reported to Congress. Two sub-committees of the Ku-Klux Committee held a meeting to-day. The sub-committee for the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida resolved to meet at Augusta on October 14. The sub-committee for Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi will meet at Huntsville, on October 3.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a circular, says that complaints of manufacturers are well founded that large amounts of tobacco in the aggregate are sold or consumed in fraud of the revenue. The Revenue Commissioner made consideration the subject of a more effectual mode of affixing stamps to wooden packages, so as to increase the difficulty of removing them, and a more thorough mode of cancellation. He concluded his address by a letter to revenue officials, calling upon them to put forth efforts to suppress these frauds. At the same time he addressed a letter to manufacturers, calling upon them to co-operate with the government. The Commissioner has also issued a circular to remedy complaints by manufacturers of plug tobacco and their selling agents, that in offering their goods upon the market they encounter tobacco which is sold so low that it is impossible for them to compete with such prices.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The War Department has transmitted to the Interior Department the correspondence between General Pope and Friend Hoag, Indian Superintendent, detailing the return of mules stolen by the Kiowas, and stating that Kicking Bird and other Kiowa Chiefs made a strong appeal for the release of Satanta and Big Tree. General Sherman, endorsed on the correspondence that Satanta ought to have been hung, and that would have ended the trouble; but his sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life, and these Kiowas will be everlastingly pleading for his release. He should never be released. The War Department should never consent to his return to his tribe.

## FOREIGN.

### France.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 24.—Herr Arnim has filed, on behalf of Germany, an earnest protest against the excesses committed by the French people in Lyons and its vicinity upon German residents of that city and its neighborhood, who, it is alleged, have been shamefully abused and maltreated.

The subjects of the renewal of the Anglo-French commercial treaty of 1860 is under discussion by President Thiers and the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A private despatch received in this city confirms the truth of the report of the burning of the steamer Lafayette at Havre, though there are no particulars of the conflagration.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—An interview was held yesterday between Herr Von Arnim and Count De Remusat.

Thiers will remain at Versailles until after the settlement of the question of the evacuation of the French territory by the Germans, by the treaty of commerce between France and Germany.

The National Guard at Toulouse have been peacefully disarmed.

A manifesto from the Count de Paris will shortly appear, admitting the pretensions of Count de Chambord. The Duke of Aumale opposes the movement.

### Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The government, at the request of Mr. Moran, has permitted General Barnard and Captain [illegible], of the United States, to attend the army manoeuvres at Aldershott. The American officers dined to-day with the officers of the British army at Woolwich. General Burnside is also witnessing the field operations.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—[illegible] sailed from Liverpool to-day in the Java for New York. The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, touched at Queenstown.

### Germany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—European advices say that the Internationale Society is spreading so in Germany that Bismarck, alluding to the subject, remarked that his political cares have given place to the cares of socialism—that the latter disturb him still more than the former.

## NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The bank statement to-day was very unfavorable. The total reserve has been reduced $6,040,000, by a loss of $5,357,400 in legal tenders and $682,500 in specie. The actual amount of legal tenders held by the banks must be considerably smaller than is given, as the statement is made on the averages for six days, and the loss in the five and millions of legal tenders paid into the Treasury yesterday for the gold sold the day before counts for only one day. It is true, also, for the same reason, that the banks have more gold than appears by this statement, although it is not likely they have very much more, as they started the week with a large part of the $4,000,000 of Treasury gold sold Thursday, September 14. The total liabilities have been reduced but $3,333,000, and it have had the banks stated as well as at the beginning of the week the reduction should have been about $44,000,000. The loans have been reduced $5,506,000, which it is reasonably expected in the beginning of a general reduction. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks now hold, in what is reckoned as lawful money—to wit: Legal tenders, 3 per cent certificates, and gold—only $1,167,350 above the 25 per cent required by law. In other words, this is the net reserve of the banks. The following are the changes, as compared with last week: Loans—decrease, $5,506,000; specie—decrease, $682,500; circulation—increase, $71,300; deposits—decrease, $9,750,100; legal tenders—decrease, $5,357,400.

MONEY

was quoted at 5@7 per cent until nearly 3 o'clock, when large amounts were offered, and the rates fell to 3@4 per cent. It is proper to say that the bank accounts had generally been made before the decline.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, this afternoon, received instructions to buy $2,000,000 in 5-20s on Monday. The announcement gave the stock market a sharp upward turn. The market was not affected by the bank statement, the speculators for a rise reasoning, that the Secretary of the Treasury will keep money easy, and that the banks will be permitted, if necessary to this end, to run their reserve below the legal limit. The market was strong at the close, when prices were ¼ to 1 per cent above the lowest point of the day.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

at the close, were strong. The following were the closing quotations for Pacific Railroad securities: Central Pacific gold bonds, 101½ to 102; Union Pacific gold bonds, 89¾ to 90; land grants, 80 to 81; incomes, 79½ to 80; stock, 29½ to 29¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was weak, and the closing sales were made at 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

ranged between 114⅞ and 115⅜, closing at the former quotations. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 6, 7, 4, 1, 3, and 2 per cent to flat. The specie shipments abroad for the week have been only $480,500.

BREADSTUFFS.

In the flour market there was a fair demand for good shipping extras. Ordinary brands were heavy and irregular. At the close the market was steady and fairly active.

The wheat market was quiet, owing to the advance in freights. Millers were buying more freely. The favorable Liverpool advices gave sellers the advantage at the close.

Corn was offered freely and closed heavy. The demand was mainly for the domestic trade. The advance in freights checked the export demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

TWEED'S WATER METER JOB.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Committee of Seventy is said to be preparing an application for a special injunction to restrain Tweed from affixing the meters approved by him to the water pipes in all buildings except dwelling houses, where water is used. The charge against Tweed, in this instance, is that the meters cost only $15 each, whereas the price charged is $60. Besides, the meters are said to be of a poor order.

THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

It was expected that Mrs. Haggerty, wife of the alleged voucher robber, would be examined at the Essex Market Police Court this morning. Accordingly, a large crowd assembled. The examination was, however, postponed. Ex-Judge Wm. C. Barrett, counsel for the prosecution, stated to Judge Ledwith that he (Barrett) had not yet had an opportunity to see the complainant to release Mrs. Haggerty, nor had he any consultation with the District Attorney on the subject. In the afternoon Mrs. Haggerty was admitted to bail, by Judge Ledwith, in the sum of $5,000.

AN ABORTIONIST CONVICTED.

In Brooklyn, to-day, Dr. Perry was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for having caused the death of Emily A. Post, by procuring an abortion. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

MARINE.

Arrived—The steamers Wyoming, from Liverpool, and Humboldt, from Stettin.

ADDRESS BY THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The address to the people adopted by the Committee of Seventy to-day recites the object for which the organization was created, and declares that the undertakers have been non-partisan, conducted with a view to serving all political classes alike, as citizens of both parties, entreated to save the State from the degradation of having such men in power as those who have served, 3 few years past, in the State Legislature, and to restore to local politics a healthy sentiment of reform. Both parties suffered from the corrupting influences of their leading men, and honest men of both parties should aid in the work of purification. In this city the political ascendency of one party for so long a time does not depend upon a fair breaking out of all the evil elements of the community, to which existence the ring power is due. The ring has robbed and stolen itself into power, bought Legislatures, controlled Governors, corrupted courts, defied justice, violated ballot-box, and otherwise brought wrongs upon the city. Honest men must be sent to the Legislature. The honest manhood of the State is now on trial. All other considerations must be buried out of sight. Indifferent voters are asked to lay aside apathy and aid in the conflict against the political villainy now existing. The people of this State have never before had such an inspiration to redeem themselves from the toils of political thieves, and effect that reformation which they have so long desired. The address is signed by Henry G. Stebbins, President, and William F. Havemeyer, Vice President.

REDUCTION IN CANAL TOLLS.

The State Central Committee of the Commercial Union, yesterday, adopted resolutions recommending a reduction in canal tolls, cheapening transportation from the Western States.

OLD GRANGERS.

[illegible] former *Chargé d'Affaires* of Greece at Washington, with his wife, sailed for Europe to-day. He was given a farewell dinner, before his departure, at the St. Nicholas.

BUILDING FRAUDS.

A meeting of up-town builders and owners of dwelling houses, last evening, took action to punish the men who have been perpetrating frauds in the administration of the Department of Buildings.

DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

Colonel Whitely has detected a scheme, which has been in existence a long time, for smuggling diamonds into this port from Rio Janeiro. One B. F. Moore, a dealer in diamonds, who was arrested on the charge of smuggling diamonds and gave $10,000 bail for examination, has been detected now in smuggling diamonds through the mails, $12,000 worth being found in his possession.

SALARIES STOPPED.

The injunction order against the city officials caused the stoppage of the pay of employes of the Department of Public Instruction, though the Comptroller hopes to remedy the matter in a few days.

## ILLINOIS.

### Proceedings of the Supreme Court on Saturday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The court met at the usual hour, and transacted the following business:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

97. Rehearing allowed.

98. Rehearing allowed.

99, 100, 101, 103, 108, 110, 111. Rehearing refused.

103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 112, 113. Motion to tax costs allowed.

115. Petition for rehearing refused.

118. Same order.

119 to 139 inclusive. Petition for rehearing allowed.

NEW MOTIONS.

471. Motion for rule on appellant to file assignment of errors.

472. Same motion.

371. Additional records supplied, and leave given to file same.

506. Appeal dismissed.

540. Diminution of record suggested, and leave given to file additional record.

680. Appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

608. Same, with 10 per cent damages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Court announced that the Hickey habeas corpus case, argued last night by Storrs for Hickey, and by John Lyle King for the people, they would allow until Tuesday next to file suggestions, etc., and that then the court would take the matter under advisement. Hickey has been required to give bail in $1,500 for his appearance next Tuesday.

Hon. T. Lyle Dickey presented to the court the resolutions in relation to the death of Oliver C. Gray, a distinguished member of the Ottawa bar, and in feeling terms alluded to the many excellent qualities of the deceased as a man, a lawyer, *litterateur*, and a poet. He was responded to by Chief Justice Lawrence in fitting terms, and the resolutions were ordered spread upon the minutes.

The cases on call having been disposed of, in the decisions, on motion the court adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

### Penitentiary Bids—Special Election—A Murder Confessed—Railroad Meeting—Old Settlers' Reunion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—The bids for leasing the labor of several hundred convicts in the State Penitentiary will be opened at Joliet on September 28.

It is understood that the Governor will order a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. S. K. Gibson, State Senator from the Third District, but the time has not been named.

A woman named Emma Hammond, who has been for some time past confined in the calaboose in this city for some violation of the city ordinance, has confessed to having killed the woman Anna, whose body was found in Salt Creek, near Lincoln, Logan County, on the 13th of November last. According to her confession, the killing was not intentional. Anna and the said Emma, being intoxicated, had a fight, in which Emma struck Anna with a stick, from the effects of which she died. Turnkey English delivered Mrs. Hammond to the authorities of Lincoln yesterday.

A meeting of quite a number of citizens of this place and from Moweaqua and Moultrie, was held last evening, to consider the project of building a railroad from Macon Station, about eleven miles south of Decatur, to this place, thus opening a direct communication with Mattoon. By the consolidation of several charters, it is believed that the road can be constructed. No definite course of action was decided upon.

The old settlers of Sangamon County held a meeting at Chatham to-day. Several distinguished gentlemen, among whom was Governor Palmer, addressed the meeting.

### Bright Prospects for the State Fair.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Sept. 23.—Saturday closes with unprecedentedly bright prospects for the Illinois State Fair. Reports of a scarcity of water at this point are entirely unfounded. A constant stream of water is flowing into the grounds, and already the reservoir and basin are filled. This supply is in addition to the twenty good wells in various parts of the grounds. Several hundred cattle are on the grounds, embracing the short-horn herds of Colonel Drury, of Minnesota; Gus Shropshire, of Kentucky, and several from other States. Jersey cattle are here from the celebrated establishment of Colonel Colt, of Hartford, Conn. The numerous entries in the horse department include some of the fastest trotters and pacers of the country. A special train has been despatched to Cairo for stock from Kentucky, and several trains are to be in during the night from points North, East, and West. Visitors and exhibitors are arriving by every train, and are finding comfortable accommodations through the committee. The arrangements for the reception and comfort of guests are complete, and the accommodations provided by the local authorities are such as to insure all the comforts and conveniences of the hospitable homes of Duquoin and vicinity.

### Military Reunion at Cambridge.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., Sept. 23.—A reunion of the soldiers of Henry County, and those who served with them, was held here yesterday. The weather was unfavorable, but over [illegible] people were assembled from abroad, and all sat down to a banquet with the people of the town and neighborhood in the dining-hall and amphitheatre at the fair-ground. Speeches were made by Major E. W. Wells, of the 112th Illinois; Colonel Joel Grant, of the 12th Illinois; Major Moderwell of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, and many others. Toasts and songs enlivened the occasion, and general good cheer prevailed.

### Illinois Methodist Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 24.—In the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, the first business transacted was the election of local preachers for deacons' and elders' orders, followed by the passage of the characters of effective elders, after which the balloting for delegates to represent the conference in the next meeting of the General Conference of the Church was resumed, which resulted in the election of the following-named ministers: Rev. Dr. Peter Akers, of Jacksonville; Rev. Hiram Buck, of Decatur; Rev. W. S. Prentice, of Springfield; Rev. W. H. Johnson, of Quincy; Rev. Preston Wood, of Paris; Rev. Caleb Baldwin, of Pana, and Rev. William McElfresh, of Delavan.

This afternoon the anniversary of the Conference Sunday School and Tract Societies were held, and the evening session was devoted to the anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society.

To-morrow the ministers of the conference will occupy all the pulpits of the Protestant denominations of the city.

### The Penitentiary Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRISON, JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Joint Legislative Committee has been engaged since Thursday in disposing of claims sent in reply to a circular letter asking for detailed statements of accounts, notes and acceptances against the Penitentiary. At 12 o'clock the committee adjourned until Monday, September 25, at 9 o'clock a. m.

### Death of Members of the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—There appears to be a peculiar fatality attending members of the public legislative bodies of this State. It will be remembered that eight members of the Constitutional Convention of 1870 died within the year of its session. The members of the present Legislature are dying off with equal rapidity. Yesterday the news was received here that Hon. William Swartz, the member of the House from the Twelfth District, died at his residence in Jackson County. It was but the day before that we heard of the death of Hon. Simeon K. Gibson, at the town of Equality, Gallatin County, Senator from the First District. Previous to this, one member of the Senate—Sam. K. Casey, of Jefferson County—and two members of the House, had died since the adjournment, namely, David Lieth, of Effingham, and Thomas Finley, of Chester. Thus it will be seen that five members of the present Legislature have died within the past four months. All the vacancies thus caused will be filled by special elections on the day of the regular November election, as will that to be occasioned in Cook County by the anticipated resignation of General Beveridge.

## POLITICAL.

### Address to Senator Schurz by Ex-Confederate Soldiers—The Reply.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The speech delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, on Wednesday, has created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it is the following letter, formally addressed to Senator Schurz, and signed by several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel service, from private and non-commissioned officers up to Major Generals. The signers generally are persons of influence in the community:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21, 1871.

*To Hon. Carl Schurz.*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, [illegible] for yourself, and our profound regard and admiration [illegible] of the late associates [illegible] address delivered by you in this city. We [illegible] [illegible] the sincere and earnest [illegible]

Senator Schurz's reply is as follows:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, and with deep affection. I have [illegible] [illegible]

(Signed) C. SCHURZ.

### Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Hon. George F. Hoar [illegible] speak at the Republican State Convention, [illegible].

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The whole number of delegates elected to the Republican State Convention at Dorchester is 755, of which 309 are in favor of Butler, and 446 are against him.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.—At the Republican city caucus last night, the balloting resulted in the choice of twelve [illegible] delegates, [illegible] one hundred votes were checked. Butler received eight hundred and seven cast against him. There were [illegible] Further, the [illegible] delegates denounce the vote as a fraud.

### A New Departure by a Political Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—In Southern Kansas a meeting held at Baxter Springs, a few days ago, passed a series of resolutions embodying a new departure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] monopoly, they favor the passage of an act to forbid the sale of land to persons already owners of a sufficiency, and limit the amount that persons not owners may acquire by settlement or otherwise [illegible] national measure, they demand the revocation of all grants of land to railroads, except so much as may be necessary to the working of the roads, and the passage of an act of Congress that public lands be sold to actual settlers only [illegible] public lands [illegible] [illegible] free of cost, with a view to the reduction of the public debt [illegible] from date of settlement. They demand the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of legal-tender notes [illegible] make it of paper and lawful money [illegible] and that it be made the legal tender for all debts, public and private, to the end that there shall be one kind of money for rich and poor alike. They favor the immediate payment of the national debt, according to the letter of the contract; a strict revenue tariff, opposed to all so-called protection theory, and denounce the action of Congress which, under the pretence of enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, clothe the President with the power of setting aside the sacred right of self-government, and using the armed force of his troops to secure his re-election.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

The funeral of Professor Mahan, of the West Point Military Academy, will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

—The Board of Health at Lowell, Mass., report 82 new cases of small-pox during the week, and five deaths.

—The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will meet on the first Tuesday of November, 1872, at Nashville, Tenn.

—Judge McKenny, of Dayton, O., has granted to Thomas McGehan a new trial, on the ground of the incompetency of one of the jurors.

—The vote on the constitution in Nebraska is yet undecided. Official returns from all portions of the State only will determine it.

—The trial of Johnson H. Sands, at Richmond, Va., charged with complicity in the Hunnicutt forgery with ex-Mayor Cahoon, was concluded on September 23. Sands was found guilty, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

—A despatch from Raleigh, N. C., says that Ku-Klux prisoners were convicted of assault, and the Justice sentenced them, two to six years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 each, and others to pay fines [illegible] [illegible] years and a fine in proportion. Five more of the Ku-Klux confessed their guilt.

—A temporary injunction, which had been granted in the District Court of Nebraska, restraining the County Treasurer at Omaha from the sale of personal property and real estate for taxes, under the claim that the vote of the county of bonds to railroad companies was illegal, has been dissolved by Judge Lake.

—The Colored National Convention at St. Louis, yesterday, after deciding the question of representation, elected a permanent organization, by the election of J. R. Williams, of Alabama, President, and W. G. Robinson and C. L. De [illegible] Secretaries. On taking the chair, Mr. Williams made a speech, in which he discussed, at some length, the question of a national holiday, education, and what colored people ought to do in the coming Presidential campaign. Committees on Rules, Future Meetings, Finance, and Business were then appointed. The remainder of the session was taken up in offering quite a number of resolutions on various subjects, which were referred to the Business Committee without debate.

—The friends of Rev. E. C. Mitchell, of Detroit, have received further intelligence respecting the mysterious disappearance and death of his wife. It seems she had been in poor health for a long time, and after spending some weeks with friends at Boston and Portland, went to Boston to visit friends there, but, instead, took rooms in a private boarding house, and advertised for music pupils. Being a proficient in music, she had gathered quite a class, when her illness was discovered. It is believed that the fatal case was a development of a mild form of insanity, breaking out over her weak condition. She has been taken to her friends for rest and care.

—The will of the late A. Champion, of Rochester, N. Y., whose wealth was supposed to be over several millions, was probated with the Surrogate yesterday morning. He bequeathes one-half of all his real and personal property to the American Bible Society, not being under the control or direction of the Baptist denomination. The remainder of his property, with the exception of $1,000, is bequeathed to the Presbyterian Society for Foreign Missions, under control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The $1,000 is bequeathed to Mr. Susan [illegible] The testament will be contested.

—There was some excitement at Kansas City last evening, over the notification, by the city authorities, to saloon keepers to close at midnight, and to continue to fight, and never give in. The newspapers were notified to stop work at midnight, but the Journal [illegible] the matter, and the police backed down, and did not molest them; it was the was intended, in executing what purports to be a Sunday ordinance.


MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

[illegible]


SPECIAL NOTICES.


The Inventors' Exhibition

AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, [illegible]


## BERLIN.

### Political Convention—The Republicans and Monarchists.

### Bavaria and the Church Question.

### Cholera in Berlin—St[illegible] Anniversaries.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

With the elevation of Thiers to the Presidency of the French Republic [illegible] solution of the question of the [illegible] government there, the public [illegible] Europe is again suddenly called [illegible] body, however, seems to know [illegible] the matter, and the [illegible] event is very diff[illegible] [illegible]

—The cholera, which is moving slowly, [illegible] length broke out in Berlin, [illegible] in the same house where it first broke out five years ago, No. 15 Schiffbauerdamm, an old tannery and coloring house. This [illegible] where the sewer empties into [illegible] and, which is besides known for its [illegible] dirtiness, has always been the place of the commencement of epidemics in Berlin. Everything, however, is in order for the care of the victims, and against the spread of the disease; as the posting of sanitary night watches, cholera hospitals, special homes for the dead, laws against impurifying the river and canals running through the city, and against washing, and fish offal, commissions for examining the drinking water, orders for disinfecting all wells into which impure water has found its way, and general disinfection [illegible]

## BERLIN.

### Political Condition of France.

### The Republicans and the Monarchists.

### Bavaria and the Church Question.

### Cholera in Berlin — Strikes — Battle Anniversaries.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 8.

With the elevation of Thiers to the Presidency of the French Republic and the partial solution of the question of the form of government there, the public attention of Europe is again suddenly called to France. Nobody, however, seems to know how to take the matter, and the significance of the whole event is very differently commented on. The German press in general regard it as only an amicable settlement between the two parties, and not a solution of the questions which divided them. They think that the present arrangement will not long last, and complain that the agitation is still to be continued for three years. Their dissatisfaction, however, is caused rather by the unpleasant conviction that it will last, and that their pet project for the restoration of Napoleon is at length and for all time to be at an end. Accordingly there is much wholly disguised, and the Ultramontanes are still more sympathetic anxiety pretended for the unfortunate position of Thiers," and much regret that the error of the 4th of September, by which he was elevated to power, is to be perpetuated in a standing revolution. As one organ is but an echo of the others, I shall not stop to give their words, but indicate what seems to be the significancy of the matter.

We have again the curious circumstance so often repeated in France, that the parties not being able to agree among themselves have agreed with their opponents. In their inability to unite the wings of their nearest factions they have made a union (we cannot say a compromise) of the extremes; which gives us a result full of contradictions. The Monarchists, in order to get the power of making a monarchy, have consented to a republic, and the Republicans, in order to get the republic in operation, have yielded the standing power to the Monarchists. Each seems to have gained its policy, after giving up that for which it is designed. It is designed that Thiers made a President of the republic, without making a republic. The Left have gained the republican administration, while they have left to the Right the power of making a monarchical constitution. A Republican government is inserted for three years, with the reservation that it may be turned into a monarchy; and the power of making a monarchy has been granted, with the reservation that the monarchy cannot go into effect. A great many contradictions of this kind are contained in the late action of the Assembly, and there has been many similar ones in the movements of the parties which led to it. The Left, formerly resolutely opposed to the National Assembly's assuming the power of a Constituante, and yet it has confessed that the Assembly should graduate the powers which implies this right of constituency. Yet they did not only in urging that Thiers should be made President, or the Constituante in declaring that all the official acts of the government should be expressly recognized as acts of the French Republic, that, in the same breath, the Left implied, the Right negatively expresses and maintains. The Left gave Gotton their republican recognitions, and instated their republican officials, while they have yielded the principle which was to be their means of securing its ends. Each party, accordingly, now at the disposal of the latter, though not, however, of the extent and character of their strength upon which they were most to be feared.

To get this question out of its contradictions and uncertainties, and now that each party is fleshed and has gained, we may observe that the Left, assuming that the constituency state, is a republican—which, before its acts we will deny—they have only wanted this state continued three years. This does not imply that the monarchists have relinquished, but only that, in case such government be a result of the present election, two to six years will be given to the Assembly to make a monarchy,

## GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

### Closing Proceedings of the Session—Saturday's Work.

### Resolutions of Thanks—Ride to Lincoln Park, Etc.

The Grand Lodge of the United States finished its business on Saturday evening, after a session of six days. A large amount of important business was transacted, the principal points of which have been given in our reports from day to day.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

The question of the German Mission was debated at length on Saturday. The sum of $[illegible] was asked for for the extension of the order in Europe, but the Grand Lodge declined to appropriate the amount. It is expected, however, that Dr. John F. Moore, who has been the Deputy of that district the past year, will again be appointed Special Deputy.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Obituary notices, or memoirs, of several members who died the past year, were presented, and ordered to be printed in the journal.

THE WEARING OF CHAPEAUX.

A lengthy and spirited debate took place on the question of encampment regalia. Last year the Grand Lodge, yielding to numerous requests to allow encampments to wear chapeaux, yielded so far as to allow a uniform head-dress. In some jurisdictions this was construed to mean permission to wear chapeaux, but the Grand Sire, by a proclamation, forbade the same as illegal. The Grand Lodge, on Saturday evening, reversed this decision, and leaves the question now in a shape where encampments may wear the chapeaux.

[illegible]

The Grand Lodge decided that the funds of a lodge are to be held sacredly for the relief of members, and are not to be used for picnics, excursions, etc., or any other purposes of that kind.

DEGREE OF REBEKAH.

The Grand Lodge refused to order that Daughters of Rebekah may retain their membership in their lodges even though their husbands may have ceased to be members.

GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The lodges in British Columbia, having been refused a Grand Lodge charter, on account of not having lodges enough, offered to pay their own representatives per diem and mileage if they be allowed the charter until they have the requisite number. A motion was made to grant them a charter, but it was rejected.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

On motion of Representative Williams, of Minnesota, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F. gratefully appreciate the [illegible]

[illegible]

A RIDE TO LINCOLN PARK.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday, the members of the Grand Lodge were taken to Lincoln Park in carriages. There were thirty-five carriage loads. The ride was much enjoyed by the visitors, who expressed much wonder at the beauty of the scene on the drive along the lake shore.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Most of the members left for home last evening. Some departed on Saturday evening. They all leave greatly pleased with their stay in the city, and especially with the cordial treatment they have received at the hands of the Chicago brethren. They one and all declare that Chicago Odd Fellowship is a synonym for open-handed and open-hearted hospitality.

THE NEXT SESSION

will be held at Baltimore, in September, next year.

## COMPRESSED AIR VS. HORSEFLESH.

### Successful Experiment with the New Motor on a Street Car—Fast Time Made.

Great expectations were aroused in the minds of weary car-crushed travellers, living at a distance from the centre of the city, by the experiments made in utilizing compressed atmospheric air as a motive power for the propulsion of heavy vehicles, about the time last year. The Myers' American Pneumatic Car Company then exhibited their new power in a single car, which certainly created considerable astonishment, besides awaking the horse railroad companies to the practicability of substituting some cheaper motive power for their jaded horse-flesh. [illegible]

[illegible]

At the side of the dummy is a door, which, when opened, discloses the whole of the machinery. There is one tank, constructed of boiler iron, and tested to a pressure of [illegible] pounds, connected with a small tank, which, in turn, is connected with a couple of cylinders, acting as a steam engine. [illegible]

[illegible]

As Mr. Crain, the Superintendent of the Chicago City Railway Company, was on the car, and exhibited considerable interest in the matter, it would not be surprising if the new system were soon adopted in this city.

## CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

**Identified.**

The friends of John Little, of Marlboro, Mass., proceeded to the dead-house, yesterday, and identified the body of the man found in the river at Van Buren street bridge on Saturday as that of Mr. Little. The two men who were with him on the night he fell into the water have not been heard from yet. No one thinks that Little was murdered, but it is strange that the men who crossed the bridge with him and disappeared so suddenly should be present at the inquest to-day, and tell what they know about the matter.

**Work of Thieves.**

[illegible]

**Mr. Adams' Mishap.**

Mr. Adams, of No. 151 North Sangamon street, became "how-come-you-so" on Saturday night, and while on his way homeward at 2 o'clock yesterday morning fell off the sidewalk at the corner of Sangamon and Hubbard streets and alighted on his head. Dr. Billings [illegible]

**Terrible Accident.**

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a lad named Albert Dyke, 9 years of age, was run over by a funeral train at the Northwestern depot. Both his legs were cut off above the knee, and his right arm was severed above the elbow, and his right arm was badly mangled. He was taken to his parents' residence, No. 29 Fourth street, and attended by Dr. Quinn, who says he cannot live.

**A Judge Arrested.**

[illegible]

---

ing for him and last evening arrested hackman John O'Neil upon suspicion of being the one who was driving the hack at the time of the collision. He was locked up in the old Bridewell, and will have a hearing as soon as Colonel Seymour is able to attend court, he being at present unable to leave his house.

**Fire on Clark Street.**

The alarm from Box No. 35, at 7:30 yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire in the one-story frame building No. 304½ South Clark street, occupied as a restaurant by J. F. Onstone. Loss, $200; insured for that amount in the Equitable. No. 304, occupied by Joseph Doson, dyer, was slightly injured, and his stock damaged by water to the extent of $400; insured for $[illegible] in the Chicago Fire. Cause—unknown.

**Miscellaneous.**

The eighth quarterly festival and entertainment of Sheet Anchor Division, No. 342, Sons of Temperance, will be held this evening in their hall in the Mariner's Church Building, northeast corner Michigan and Market streets. The festival is under the direction of the ladies of the division, and the object is to purchase a library. Mr. McFarland, of the Washingtonian Division, will recite the "Song of Hiawatha." The entertainment is to commence at 8 o'clock. Supper at 9 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

—Charles Gould (colored) stopped to see the men at work in the gas works, corner of Market and Adams streets, yesterday afternoon, and a laborer named John Rodgers told him to move along. Gould did not do so, and Rodgers struck him in the face with a mason's trowel, making a gash about two inches long. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the old Bridewell.

## REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

### Analysis of the Present Docket of the Supreme Court.

### Transactions in the Circuit and Superior Courts on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT DOCKET.

The present docket of the Supreme Court, sitting at Ottawa for this, the Northern Grand Division of the State, contains 563 civil cases, an increase of 129 cases over the September Term of 1870. There are also 14 criminal cases.

The criminal cases have been taken up, by writ of error, from counties as follows: Cook, 8; Stephenson, 2; Lake, 1; Alexander, 1; Peoria, 1; Woodford, 1.

The civil cases have been taken up from counties as follows: Bureau, 13; Cook, 290; Dupage, 4; DeKalb, 2; Fulton, 1; Grundy, 8; Henderson, 7; Henry, 2; Iroquois, 15; Jo Daviess, 8; Kendall, 1; Knox, 20; Kane, 17; Kankakee, 10; Lake, 1; Lee, 4; LaSalle, 26; Livingston, 11; Marshall, 1; McLean, 1; McHenry 4; Mercer, 12; Ogle, 3; Peoria, 20; Rock Island, 4; Stephenson, 6; Tazewell, 11; Vermilion, 2; Warren, 12; Whiteside, 11; Woodford, 14; Will, 29.

Of the cases from Cook County, there are, from the Circuit Court, 79; Superior Court, 116; Criminal Court, 8.

The cases affecting parties other than as individuals are as follows:

| | As plaintiffs. | As defendants. |
|---|---|---|
| Railway companies | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| City railway companies | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Insurance companies | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Express company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Coal companies | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Telegraph companies | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Park Commissioners | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Educational institutions | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Agricultural societies | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Secret orders | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Banks | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Newspapers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Towns | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Counties (excluding Cook) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cook County | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| People | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cities (excluding Chicago) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Villages | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Churches | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The cases are taken up by appeal, 519; writ of error, 35; mandamus, 7; rehearing, 10; motion for attachment, 1; redocketed, 1.

Of the law firms of Cook County, 166 represent plaintiffs. The docket does not show who appear for defendants, nor indeed quite all who appear for appellants. Fifty-one firms, each have 1 case; twenty-three firms, each have 2 cases; six firms, each have 3 cases; five firms, each have 4 cases; ten firms, each have 5 cases; one firm has 6 cases; three firms, each have 7 cases; one firm has 10 cases; one firm has 11 cases; one firm has 13 cases; and one firm has 116 cases.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered, by confession, by H. Heslop, in favor of Henry W. Niedert & Co., for $[illegible], on a note at one day, executed September 19.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of *assumpsit*, in which demand is made for $1,000, was commenced by Simon J. Stiles against the Chicago Iron Stone Company.

Assumpsit was commenced by John F. Klein against the Reaper City Insurance Company, of Rockford, Ill. The demand is for $2,000.

LAND SPECULATION.

A *capias* was sued out, adversely to the personal liberty of George J. Mallett, by George R. Bell. The plaintiff (Bell) charges that on the 17th day of December, 1869, at Crown Point, Indiana, Mallett made to him several notes, in the aggregate amounting to $[illegible], in consideration of land sold. As to this land sold the plaintiff states it was to receive but two notes and execute a blank deed upon the security of a mortgage. He avers that he made the blank deed and received the notes, but not the mortgage, and charges that there was fraud to sell the land away from his without consideration. Where the land is is not stated.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

A bill was filed by Edward C. Waller against Abner Taylor and others, claiming, and praying for, the specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale of an undivided one-half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20, 39, 12.

MINORS' ESTATE.

Joseph N. Barker, as guardian of Charles Heinemann and other children of the same father, applied for permission to sell Lots 13 and 14 of George W. Clark's subdivision of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 29, 39, 14.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

An action on the case was instituted by John W. Conroy against Michael Finan. The plaintiff alleges that he has been slandered, by being charged with the commission of a larceny to the extent of $5,000.

## HYDE PARK.

### Meeting of the Town Trustees—Ordinances Passed for Street Improvements, Etc.

At the meeting of the Town Trustees of Hyde Park, on Saturday, the following ordinances were adopted, levying assessments: To grade and gravel Forty-third street, whole length, $10,000; to grade Seventy-first street, from centre of Section 24 to Lake Michigan, $800; to deepen ditch on State street, from Seventy-first to Eighty-seventh streets, $1,800; for sidewalk on Madison street, from Oak to Hyde Park avenue, $1,000; for sidewalk on Forty-eighth street, from Greenwood to Madison avenue, $232; for sidewalk on Forty-ninth street, from Madison to Hyde Park avenue, $[illegible]. Total, $14,[illegible].

It was resolved that the town of Hyde Park will pay one-half the cost of sinking an artesian well at Kenwood Station, to supply water for sprinkling the avenues.

It was ordered that $[illegible] assessment tax be refunded to J. M. Hill on his lot in Cornersville, also that the \$[illegible] [illegible] for grading Forty-fourth street, from Indiana to South Park avenue.

It was reported that the contract for grading Indiana avenue had been awarded to P. McCormick; also that a communication from the Board of Public Works of Chicago had resulted in agreement to improve Lake, Egan, and Oakwood avenues the next year.

The claims of John R. Hoxie, Morton & Clemmer, Mary A. Bailey, and Henry Greenbaum, were reported back without action for want of proper vouchers.

Petitions were received and referred for covering, with stone screenings, Hyde Park avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-seventh street; for culverts on Evans, Cottage Grove, and Langley avenues, intersections with Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets; to change the name of Adams street to Washington avenue; for deepening ditch on State street, from Seventy-first to Eighty-seventh streets; for improvement of Brooks street; for grading Sixty-seventh street, from State street to South Park avenue.

Resolutions were passed to spread sand and gravel on Cottage Grove avenue and State street, from Eighty-seventh to Ninety-fifth streets; to put in culverts at Fortieth and State streets; Forty-ninth street and Prairie avenue; Forty-ninth street and Indiana avenue; Forty-ninth street and Michigan avenue; Wabash avenue and Forty-second street; to lower culverts on Michigan avenue at Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; to lower the bridge on Stony Island avenue at [illegible] street, and place a railing on each side of same; to contract with H. B. Bogue for deepening the ditch on State street at 16 cents per cubic yard, and that the Civil Engineer report what portions of the following sidewalks remain unconstructed and require special assessment ordinances under the rule, viz: On Hyde Park avenue, from Fifty-fifth street, [illegible]; Fifty-fifth street, from Adams to Frederick place; Cottage Grove avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fifth streets; Indiana avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first streets; Michigan avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh streets; Forty-first street, from State to Vincennes avenue; Forty-seventh street, from Kankakee avenue to State street, and Forty-first street, from Cottage Grove to Drexel avenue.

The contract for grading Ninety-fifth street was awarded to A. Keyser, at 11 cents per cubic yard.

R. S. Thompson, Esq., filed his written opinion that fines imposed for violation of town ordinances can be legally remitted by the Town Trustees whenever the offence was committed.

Adjourned to Saturday, September 30.

## GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

But three games for the championship have been played during the past week, one of which decided a series, the Mutuals winning their third game from the Olympics. The White Stockings have dropped back by losing the Athletic game, but they still head the list. The Eckfords have also lost a game to the Mutuals. The standing of the various clubs is shown in the following summary:

| Clubs. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutual | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athletic | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haymakers | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eckford | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest City | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olympic | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rockford | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kekionga | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |

RED STOCKINGS VS. OLYMPICS.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The Red Stockings defeated the Olympics, of Washington, to-day, by 17 to 15.

LONE STARS VS. EMPIRES.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The Lone Stars defeated the Empires, of St. Louis, by 18 to 13. There was a large attendance.

THE TURF.

MEASUREMENT OF THE COLD SPRING TRACK.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—Mr. Haswell, sent here from New York city by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, has this day measured the Cold Spring Race Course at this place, over which Goldsmith Maid made her record of 2:17, and makes the course fourteen feet over a mile, measuring three feet from the pole. The measurement was witnessed by many of our citizens. Mr. Haswell accounts for the track being fast from the long regular turns on each end, which turns, he says, are not equalled by any other course in the country.

RACES AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 23.—At the races at the Toledo Driving Park Association Course, to-day, the following was the summary:

Mile heats, best three in five, purse $[illegible]—$[illegible] to first, [illegible]

[illegible]

First money to Mountain Boy; second to Sally.

RACE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The race to-day between Western Girl and Rockey was won by the former in three straight heats. Time, 2:31¼, 2:32, 2:31¾. Hotspur was drawn on account of lameness.

LACROSSE.

MATCH AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—The great lacrosse match between the Shamrock Club, of Montreal, and the Toronto Club, was played yesterday. The former won in three straight games.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Defalcation of Major Hodge.

### Brice and Spinner.

### Hodge's New York Brokers.

### Some Remarks on Central Government.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Here in the capital city—as much the capital at this season of the year as Winchester is the capital of England, or Jamestown of Virginia—here, in Washington, I take a peep between trains, holding like grim death to my carpet-sack for fear yonder hungry hack-driver will stuff his stomach with it.

THE DEFALCATIONS.

First I ascertain that, taking advantage of my absence, Hodge, the Paymaster, has revolted against fortune to the extent of more than half a million. He wrote a beautiful letter, but obtained the highest rates for it ever paid to a correspondent. If for so small an amount of matter half a million dollars was the remuneration, what could not a stock company derive from my letters by persuading the government to adopt me! Such would be a syndicate, indeed.

Here, a sympathetic person at my elbow, who reads a good deal of this correspondence over my shoulder, exclaims: "Now, that letter of Paymaster Hodge was a touching thing!" Yes. Probably true, besides. The hearth where a great guilty secret bursts takes a certain holiness to our human nature if we can hear the cry and see the pain. And under a government so sensational as ours, which gives up its Congress halls to spouting women, lets itself down to eight-hour laws, and accepts sentimentality in all its forms as what is called "the outpouring of the great popular heart," almost every peculator who can touch the feelings of the people can soften the government. It is only the ignorance and awkward speech of certain capital offenders which give them over to the gallows, and no Governor dare hang Eugene Aram or Laura Fair in this country. Every professional criminal is hereafter a fool if he not acquire a good English education and read the novels.

I am thinking at my present rate of compensation—very good of its kind—how nearly a century it would take me of continuous work, supposing I began at the year 1 and wrote to the year 100, to acquire, by many a twitch of the wrist and rack of the head, the half million dollars which Mr. Hodge put into Wall street. When I can conceive myself worth near that figure, I shall be qualified to write an accurate description of eternity. And what a fool I am to go on in this way when I might worm up to a Paymastership (for instance, by attaching myself to some prosperous scoundrel in the Senate or the syndicate, and puffing him), and be able to write drafts on the Treasury for $100,000 at a time, particularly, mind you! with this pathetic pen to be my apology to our popular government!

If this is taking severe advantage of a man down, it is written in the interest of thousands of American young men who feel the temptations I express, to pity Major Hodge for his letter, and thus take a step toward imitating the necessity for it.

I never believed in "a strong central government," the concern they are talking about now—led by those endless old fulminators, Shellabarger and Bingham, whose weak judgments swing like a pendulum after every trifling shock. But I believe in government, local compatible with national, and both ought to be terrible to triflers and officials of weak principle. The truly strong government is more jealous of its own character than of the subject's processes, and to use the machinery of the State to continue a term of office or power is a vaster form of the mere Paymaster's offence who trifles with his funds to accomplish a fortune.

But Mr. Hodge lost this money in no trifling courses. There is no game of chance which takes more time to learn it than betting in Wall street. A merely impetuous fool would never undertake it. With eyes wide open, and after a careful study, must the young Paymaster select his stock upon the rise, and calculate his margin and the fluctuation of a security to realize a certain sum. Once losing, perhaps, the road into deeper water is easy, [illegible] to recover the shore, although it is hard to compute the nature for the cowardice which, accustomed to a Paymaster's meagre salary, flies onward to hazard his employer's half million, rather than write the contrite letter after the loss of the first few thousands. Neither impulse nor logic can excuse one in committing a murder to condone a theft, but in the crime of embezzlement it is unfortunately supposed to be better to carry down a multitude than a few, and to dignify an offence by the stupendousness of it.

"Isn't Hodge a good fellow?" said a group of cabmen to me in Philadelphia—meaning that he was amiable, and democratic upon the $500,000 aforesaid.

Yes, he could afford to be a good fellow, better than the honest Paymaster who succeeded in keeping his family frugally upon Major Hodge's salary merely; but he was a very wicked fellow to that same family, to the government which employed him, and the people who supported it, and his touching letter was as wicked in its effect as his crime, if anybody grew mawkish enough over it to say:

"Let our strong central government let up on this dishonest steward!"

No reforms in the government are possible when one-half the politicians use Major Hodge's defalcation to injure the Republican party, and half the members of the other party detone the government by crying over the guilty man's confession. Cry, if nature wills it, but let the strong central government grind equally on; let the army of the United States, in court-martial represented, do its whole duty, and let guilt have the talent to suffer as well as to write.

There is something loose in the strong central government, when the Paymaster General's Department and the United States Treasurer's are quarrelling with each other over their relative stupidity in letting Hodge's enormous defalcation go on so long undiscovered.

The Treasurer of the United States, General Spinner, is an exhausted and inefficient old granny, who spends his time picnicking and travelling, and writing inconsequential letters upon stump finance to tickle the sides of his superiors. How many times has he compared Boutwell to Colbert, and Grant to Jove? It is an offence against decency for an office-holder to praise the source of his bread and butter.

Paymaster General Brice is also a huge, lymphatic, supernumerary official, who walks Fifteenth street as if asleep, and he ought to be retired to take his nap out. If there was any reasonable excuse for temptation in Hodge's case, it was that his accounts fell under such two pairs of eyes. Save other Paymasters from these debilitating studies in human nature! Let the President of the United States keep his mind off the next campaign, and come home to serve out these present four years of office! His presence will help make the government efficient. The twaddling speeches he is making on the road are in themselves national humiliations. Let him retire Spinner to write his speeches and Brice to accept his jokes; thus will the fortunes of himself and his countrymen somewhat mutually improve.

The New York banking firm reputed to have had criminal knowledge of Hodge's embezzlement is Polhemus & Jackson, and he formerly had some professional acquaintance with them. If it is of any consequence in an affair of this kind, they are Democrats; so the crime must be divided between the "great" political parties. (How many things are great in these days, from the "great American Piebiter" down to the "great" party of which we are unworthy members. We have a great debt, a great President, a great country, and several great American Tea Companies.)

Jackson, of the above firm, is a sleek, olive skinned, agreeable Hebrew, half literary, more than whole commercial, and he walks the Stock Exchange like a thing of life. Polhemus is a broad-shouldered, rather crusty and silent old privateer on the Barbary coast of Wall street, as much of a Christian as the merchant Antonio, whose behavior and character I never liked. In fact, the only agreeable person in that play is Jessica, who ran off with a young man of another denomination. Portia always reminded me of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton, and Gratiano of Mr. Garrett Davis.

These brokers are no better and no worse than a large portion of Wall streeters who will take anybody's swag, accept margins from Judas Iscariot, and hold an auction in their begilded establishment over the downfallen nations of Judaism and Christendom indiscriminately. GATH.

**Mr. Sweeney Alarmed.**

From the New York Times, Sept. 22.

It will be remembered that Peter B. Sweeny and Hugh Smith purchased the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, in Broadway, for over $750,000, and that they immediately leased the hall in the building to the Board of Supervisors for an armory at a rent of $30,000 a year, when in reality the room was not worth $3,000. It will also be recollected that Sweeny and Smith antedated the lease eighteen months, and received $45,000 for the use and occupation of a hall which they did not own, and which during the eighteen months was not used or occupied by the city. It is further important that the public should know that within a few days both Sweeny and Smith have conveyed the whole property to Bernard Smith, and Bernard Smith has conveyed it to another Smith or Smyth, and so on *ad infinitum* through a long list of Smiths.

**Butlerism in Boston.**

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 21.

The record of the ward meetings held in this city last evening shows, in some of its aspects, the legitimate result of the teachings and practices of that great disorganizing spirit, General B. F. Butler. It will be seen that the solid and reliable members of the party are not with him. There are but three names in the list of Butler delegates that will call forth any surprise from those conversant with their political antecedents, while several delegates who are to represent Mr. Butler's interests have for years been political adventurers, who were never reliable party men, and scarcely can claim affiliation with the Republican party. Of the 100 delegates, 38 are anti-Butler, and all but two of those are in favor of the nomination of Hon. A. H. Rice. Two delegates lean to Dr. Loring. There are 28 Butler delegates chosen. In a few wards they were elected fairly, but in many instances the caucuses were packed by Butler Democrats and Wendell Phillips laboring men, who rallied in large numbers. They had no legal right in these meetings, and the Republicans of Boston will no doubt see that Mr. Butler's own assertion, that it is a sound maxim in law "that fraud binds nobody," is fully illustrated before these illegally elected delegates are allowed to take their seats in the Worcester Convention.

Considering the means used, the money expended, and the corruption practised, Gen. Butler was defeated last night in his fondest expectations. He counted upon carrying a large majority of the delegates, but he signally failed. If the Republicans of Ward 8 had rallied, the result would have been even better. All honor, however, to those who stood in the breach and fought manfully. But the importance of the result is to be found in the fact that the wards which send Butler delegates throw a total Republican vote last year of only 2,559 votes, while the wards sending anti-Butler delegates gave a total of 6,493, and we do not include Ward 8, which was lost by only three votes. This fact illustrates the protest which is made against the disorganizing power of a man who seeks to create a public sentiment in his favor by provoking a conflict such as we have never had in Boston before. It is only the first step—what is to follow may be easily predicted. The same tactics employed by the Butler men in Boston were used in Lowell, but with greater success.

## TAMMANY.

### The Stolen Vouchers—Full Story of the Arrests.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 21.

This morning Edwin M. Haggerty, Janitor of the new County Court House, and Charles Banich, captain of the watchmen employed in the building, were arrested, upon the complaint of Superintendent Kelso, and taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, upon the charge of breaking into the Comptroller's office and stealing therefrom vouchers and other important papers belonging to the office.

The police version of the arrest of Haggerty and Banich is given on another page. The real story of the discovery of the thieves is given in the subjoined affidavits, upon which the warrants were issued by Justice Ledwith.

Briefly stated, the history of the case is as follows:

Mary Conway, a cook in the family of Edwin M. Haggerty, janitor of the Court House, is the person to whom the discovery of the thieves is due.

It appears that Haggerty and his wife found that the woman Conway was in possession of the secret of the robbery. When this fact became known to Haggerty he used threatening language to her, saying that if she revealed anything about it he would shoot her, emphasizing this declaration by a fierce oath. Knowing, however, that the information in her possession was of the greatest value, and feeling great sympathy for Mr. Connolly, who had been publicly accused of complicity in the robbery, Mrs. Conway went to Mr. Connolly and told him all she knew.

The woman Conway, having left Haggerty's family, took board on Washington street, and being excited over the events she had seen and those in which she had taken part, naturally told her landlady, reciting all the circumstances of the case. In the course of the night information of the facts she had revealed came to the ear of the Captain of the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct, who in turn communicated them to Superintendent Kelso.

The police having thus been put upon the scent, but without a single affidavit to sustain the allegations made, arrested Haggerty and Banich on suspicion, and conveyed them to the Tombs, in order that they might be arraigned before Judge Dowling this morning, with a contingent probability that they would be admitted to bail by that magistrate. But they were not bailed, and are still in prison. Their examination, as already stated, will take place at 10 to-morrow morning, at the Tombs, and it is understood that a delegation from the Committee of Seventy will appear to assist in the prosecution.

A curious scene occurred in the office of the Comptroller. Superintendent Kelso came in, announcing that he had important information for the Comptroller. "We've got the man who stole the papers!" said he. "He's in the Tombs."

Comptroller Connolly asked upon what information the arrest had been made.

Mr. Kelso replied that the information had been derived from the woman Conway, and then proceeded to say that the story she told had got wind during the night, and that the arrest had been made under his orders, and wholly upon suspicion, without the issue of any warrants.

Mr. Connolly and the members of the Committee of Seventy, who were then present in his office, knowing the true history of the affidavits and the issue of the warrants, were amused by the complacency of the Superintendent, but said "never a word."

Edwin M. Haggerty, the janitor of the new Court House, who is now in trouble on account of the stolen vouchers taken from the Comptroller's office, is also under indictment conjointly with James Lynch and William Lampson, all of whom were Inspectors of Election, in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of allowing about 150 men, whose names were not on the registry, to vote at the last election.

The following are the affidavits of William Murphy and Mary Conway:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. CONNOLLY.

*City and County of New York, ss.*—Richard B. Connolly, of said city and county, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Comptroller of the city of New York, and was such at the time and times hereafter mentioned; that on the 10th day of September, 1871, the office of said Comptroller, in said city of New York, was burglariously entered, and written instruments whereby rights and obligations were created as well as distinguished, to wit, certain vouchers and warrants and other instruments representing amounts paid by the county of New York, through its officers, to the sum of at least $10,000,000, were feloniously stolen and carried away from said office.

And deponent further says that he suspects and believes that Edwin M. Haggerty, Charles Banich, and Mrs. Haggerty committed the burglary aforesaid, and feloniously abstracted the instruments and documents aforesaid.

And deponent further says that, on the 10th day of September, 1871, certain vouchers, receipts, and warrants for the payment of money were filed and deposited in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York, in the city of New York (the said office being then and there a public office), and such vouchers, receipts, and warrants, so as aforesaid filed and deposited, were, on said 10th day of September, 1871, feloniously stolen and carried away from the said Comptroller's office, and deponent suspects and believes that the same were, so as aforesaid, feloniously stolen and carried away by Edwin M. Haggerty, Charles Banich, and Mrs. Haggerty.

And deponent further says that upon the annexed affidavits of Mary Conway and William Murphy he charges the offence aforesaid mentioned against the said Edwin M. Haggerty, Charles Banich, and Mrs. Haggerty, and, therefore, asks a warrant for their arrest. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Sworn to, before me, September 20, 1871.

THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM MURPHY, NIGHT WATCHMAN.

*City and County of New York, ss.*—William Murphy being duly sworn doth depose and say: I am night watchman in the Comptroller's Department in the Court House; on Saturday night, September 9, when I came down, about 6 o'clock, to go on duty, I met Charles Banich at the front door, and he says to me: "Murphy, what time do you go away from here to-morrow morning?" Says I: "I will go away, may be, at 6 or half-past 6 o'clock;" "Well," says he, "when you go away, put the latch down in the door, because last Sunday morning Haggerty's boy took a lot of boys up stairs on the roof," and I believe he said the masons or stone cutters had some glue up there, and the boys destroyed all the stuff; says I, "All right, Charlie, I'll do it;" so then I went into the office, and stayed there; between 8 and 9 o'clock I was standing at the side window that looks into Chambers street, and I heard the door slam; I pushed the window up, and looked out and saw Charlie come out, and when he saw me open the window, he says to me, "Murphy, is that you?" Says I, "yes;" so I went around and opened the iron door on the side near the Chamberlain's office, and come out; he questioned me the same way again, as to what time I would go away; I said about 6 or half-past 6 in the morning; said he, "don't forget about the latch;" said I, "no;" said he, "if anybody should come around looking for me, tell them I am around the building somewhere;" I said, "all right;" then he went out and shut the door; that was the last I saw of him; I don't know whether I saw him on Monday morning or not; I remained there until about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning; then I went up home, and I put the latch down before leaving, so that no one could get in without a key; when I got my breakfast I came down here again; I got here about 9 o'clock; I saw Haggerty going up stairs as I came in, and he kind of stumbled; I could not see whether they were papers or what they were, but whatever they were, he stumbled up stairs, and something fell, and he picked it up again and put it on his arm; he had them on his arm, whatever they were; he says to me, "Halloa, Murphy!" Says I, "How do you do, Mr. Haggerty?" Then I went into the office and walked around, and seen that nothing was disturbed; I walked until a quarter past 9, when Mr. Storrs came there; I went out and opened the door to let Mr. Storrs in, he could not get in without; after I let Mr. Storrs in, Mr. Lawrence came; I let him in, and, in the meantime, when I let him into the hall, I saw that there was a piece of thick blotting paper pasted outside of the hole in the window, on the outside. I lifted up a little corner of the paper and saw that the glass was broken; I said to myself, This must have got broken, and some of the clerks must have put this paper over so as not to let any one look in here; I paid no more attention to it; Mr. Storrs went away about 12:30; he says to me, "Murphy, you had better stay here this afternoon, as I may want to come back here again;" says I, "Yes, sir;" then I stayed until 6 o'clock; I went up town and got something to eat, and got back here about 9 o'clock; when I got back and went in I seen the stick was away from the door and the glass was broken; there is a stick that goes up against the door and fastened the door, and when Regan came in the morning I reported to Mr. Regan; he said to me, "Did you miss anything?" said I, "No, I don't see anything missed here;" after that the Comptroller sent up town for me, and in the meantime I came down here, listening to the injunction trial in the court; I knew nothing about anything being gone until a young man came into court and saw me, and said Mr. Connolly wanted to see me; I went up stairs and told him just what I have said here; I stayed in the Comptroller's office; Mr. Connolly says to me, "What kept you up town so long?" I said I went into my brother's store up town, and he was going away, and wanted me to stay until he came back; on Friday night, I think, Mr. Connolly told me they had arrested a man; I judged from what Charles Banich said to me, and from my seeing Haggerty going up stairs on Sunday morning, that they might have went there. I went up stairs and asked Mary if she knew anything about it, and from what she said I partly judged she did; while we were talking she thought she heard Mr. Haggerty coming up stairs, so I went down and she went into the room; then I went up stairs again and told her not to say anything about it to anybody until she saw me; in the meantime I told the Comptroller I thought I could find out where the papers were gone; he said, "You try and find out where the papers are gone;" for, he said, "they are laid on me for taking them;" I told him I would do my best; on Sunday about half-past 3 o'clock I got down here and met one of the firemen, and he says to me, "Billy, do you know the girl that is in the new Court House?" I said "Yes." Said he, "She was up here this morning, and she wanted to see you, and if you go down to No. 95 Washington street you will find her;" so I went into the Court House; I told the man on watch there that I wanted to go down to Washington street; I went down and came back again; I got back about 8 o'clock; Mary told me that she would go to the Comptroller's house and state all she knew about it; I asked her if she would not come up with me, and she said yes, that she would go up on Monday night; I said no, he might not be home, but that I would come down and let her know when she should go; so then I told Mr. Connolly that we would go up on Monday night, and he said, "No, I will not be home, but come up on Tuesday morning;" that was yesterday morning; I said "All right, sir, I will come up;" so I brought her up to the house, and I saw Mr. Connolly, and she gave the statement to Mr. Connolly; Mr. Connolly told her not to say anything about it, because they had a man arrested and he knew the man was innocent and he wanted to see what they would do with him; she went into the cars and I went home. About 1 o'clock yesterday two men came to the house after me and told me the Comptroller wanted to see me right away. I came right down and saw the Comptroller, and he said to me, "Murphy, will you go down and see the girl? Do you think you can get her to come to No. 27 Chambers street, Mr. Beach's office?" I said I guess I could. I asked if he wanted her right away, and he said yes; then I went down, and she was not at home. I saw the woman she stops with, and she told me she had come up after her clothes. I came up to the Court House and waited; I did not see the Comptroller; then I went home and got some supper, and got back here about six o'clock. I told the man on watch that I wanted to go away for a little time; he said, "All right;" I went down to Washington street again last night; Mary was not at home; the woman said she was gone to see some friend of hers; I went down this morning and saw her, and brought her here. WILLIAM MURPHY.

Sworn to before me, September 20, 1871.

THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

The affidavit of Mary Conway, who saw the theft of the bonds, is as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF MARY CONWAY.

*City and County of New York, ss.*—Mary Conway, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Haggerty, in the County Court House, for over fourteen months, as cook; for about three or four months I did general housework; on Sunday morning, September 10, I got out of bed with the child that slept with me, wanting to get up; I don't know whether it was half-past 6 or 7 o'clock; Mrs. Haggerty came into the room in her night dress and said to me, "It is too early to get up yet;" I said to her, "Being as I am up I guess I will dress myself;" as I was dressed I went out into the hall; I heard a knocking down stairs; I said to Mrs. Haggerty, "It sounds as if it was at the Comptroller's door;" I went over to the kitchen, unlocked the kitchen door, and went down stairs to the head of the stairs that leads to the Comptroller's hall; I saw Charley Banich knocking at the Comptroller's door, and calling, "Murphy, are you there?" Murphy is a watchman; I came up stairs and went back to the kitchen; shortly after I went down stairs again and saw Charley Banich with the door of the Comptroller's office open, he holding it back on the outside, and I saw Mr. Haggerty come out of the door with bundles of papers in his arms and bring them up to his bedroom; the door where he came out is at the foot of the stairs, where the glass is broken, that enters the County Bureau; I came back, and did not go down any more; each bundle of papers was tied with a pink tape or a pink ribbon round them; the next thing, I went over from the kitchen out into the hall for a scuttle of coal; in this hall Mr. Haggerty's bedroom faced me; I saw a man with gray clothes going in there with another bundle of papers like what Mr. Haggerty had; then I brought back the coal to the kitchen, and put it on the fire; the next I saw was this man with the gray clothes going down with a pillow case on his back, full, that looked as though filled with papers, shaped like the bundles Mr. Haggerty had; at the same time he went down the stairs Charley Banich said to him, "This way;" I kind of judged there was something up, and I went to look in the drawer where the pillow cases were, and I missed one of the linen pillow cases; I did this soon afterward; soon after the man went down with the pillow case Mrs. Haggerty came into the kitchen, giving me a key, and telling me to go over to the drying rooms; there was a chest there full of linen, table linen, and bed linen, and silver right down in the bottom; she told me to get a nut picker and bring it over, that Mr. Haggerty wanted one; I took all the clothes out of the trunk and got the nut picker and brought it back to her, and before I got into the kitchen I said to Mrs. Haggerty: "What is the matter? The kitchen's all black with smoke, and the dining-rooms all black with smoke." She said "Mr. Haggerty wanted these papers burned; I told him not to put them in, but he wanted them burned;" I went over to the range to cook some eggs for breakfast; it was full of burned paper on the top and in the bottom; there layed a bundle of papers on the top that were about half burned with a piece of pink tape round them; I put on the cover again; they were partly smothered, going out; Mrs. Haggerty had a poker stirring up the papers on the top and underneath, where the ashes were; the bottom of the range was full of burning papers, and Mrs. Haggerty had the poker stirring them up so that they would burn faster; from underneath the range and from the top she took three or four pailfuls of burned papers and emptied them up stairs on the attic floor in a heap of ashes; on Tuesday next, when Mrs. Haggerty came home from the market, she asked me if there was anything new about this robbery in the Comptroller's Office; I told her I did not know; I didn't hear nothing, no more than a man came up stairs to-day, and asked me if I let anybody in on Sunday, or if I knew anybody to come into the building on Sunday; I told him I didn't know who comed in; I didn't attend to the front door; I was cooking, and had nothing to do with the front door; I asked the man who sent him up stairs; he said a man down in the hall sent him up stairs to inquire; next, I told Mrs. Haggerty that if I had known it was Charley Banich sent him up stairs to find any information from me, I should tell the man to go down stairs, that Charley Banich knew as much about it as I did, and more, for he was one of the men that helped to rob it; she said to me, "Christ! if Charley Banich knowed that, he'd run into the East River and drown himself—if he knowed you saw him;" this was on Tuesday night I told her this; Mr. Haggerty left town on Tuesday, saying he was going to Saratoga with Hank Smith, and he would be home on Thursday or Friday, and on Wednesday night he got home from Saratoga; Mrs. Haggerty told him the remarks that I made to her on Tuesday night about the robbery, that I saw all that passed; she told me on Thursday morning that she told Mr. Haggerty about it all, last night; that he was going to wash his feet, but he felt so bad over it, they sat up for two hours in the room talking, and he didn't wash his feet; on Thursday morning, when Mr. Haggerty came into the kitchen, he came to me, running in, and said: "Mary!" I said: "Sir;" said he: "I don't want you to speak of what you saw passed here on Sunday morning; I don't want you to tell these old women or old men in the building; Charley Banich done it for me, and I done it for another man;" I said: "I haven't told it to anyone;" he said: "You did tell it to Kitty," (his wife); I said: "She knew as much about it as I did; she saw the papers burning;" on next Friday of that same week I saw Mark Haggerty, Mr. Haggerty's brother, who is a detective in the Mayor's office, I think; I called him up stairs and asked him to come in; he said, "No, I am afraid to come in; I am afraid of Ed.," that is, Mr. Haggerty; they have not been on speaking terms in a year; I then told him the occurrences that happened in the Court House on Sunday morning; I told him I didn't feel like staying there; that I was almost crazy about it, that I felt bad about it; he told me to keep it still; that if anybody would hear about it outside they would be collared; I asked him would it be prison; he said certainly; on Saturday night I went down to the market where Mrs. Haggerty keeps a stand, and told her that I was going to leave for a few days until this mess would be settled, for fear there would be any arrest, and I should be a witness; she told me all I had to say was that I knew nothing about it; I told her a false oath I would not give; what I saw with my eyes I would swear to; she told me I could do as I chose about it; that I might go against Mr. Haggerty if I chose; she said, "It's foolish of you to think so; you ought to go to headquarters and consult Mr. Kelso about it;" I told her no, it was none of my business to go and consult him about Mr. Haggerty's robbery; then she and I came together to the Court House; I got a couple of dresses and a night dress; I went down stairs, she went with me; I met a policeman at the door, and he asked me where I was going; I told him I was going to see my uncle's wife; she was sick; I then went down to Washington street; I came up for my clothes yesterday (Tuesday); the rooms were locked; I went down to the market to where Mrs. Haggerty does business, and the first thing she said to me was, "By Christ Almighty, Mr. Haggerty will take your life!" I says to her, "What for?" she said, "What you told Mark;" I said, "I've told him the truth about the robbery;" she says, "Your life will be taken, by Christ Almighty!" I said, "I want my clothes;" she said, "You can get your clothes any time, what belongs to you;" she did not come up, and did not open the door; I left my trunk in the hall of the Court House, that I brought to put my clothes in; they are over there yet; on that day, before I saw Mrs. Haggerty, Mr. Murphy came to me and asked me if I knowed anything about the robbery; if I did, please to tell the Comptroller; I kind of smiled, and said I knew nothing about it; well, said he, "I know you know something about it;" I was making the bed in Mr. Haggerty's room when Mr. Murphy came up and asked me if I knew anything about it; I kind of smiled, and said "No;" Mr. Murphy says, "I know better—you do;" I says, "Why?" says he, "Suppose you should be arrested—then you'd have to prove whether you knew anything about it or not;" that was in the hall; said I, "When I'm arrested, it's time enough to prove it then;" I then promised to see him on the stoop on Saturday night, but I did not; I came up on Sunday morning, and left word at the hook and ladder house to have Mr. Murphy come and see me on Sunday night at No. 95 Washington street; Murphy came to me, and I told him I would go up to the Comptroller's house with him and tell the Comptroller all I knew about it and that I was not doing it for any reward or money; I was doing it to clear the Comptroller in the eyes of the people; I was on Tuesday morning with Murphy to the Comptroller's house, and made the above statement; this morning there was a policeman came into the house where I was staying at No. 95 Washington street; the woman in the house told me he would give me advice about the clothes I had left in the Court House; he asked me if he had any charge against me, to say I could not get my clothes; I told him no; no more than what happened there and what I saw on Sunday morning week, and I explained it to him; he asked me, "Have you been speaking to Mr. Connolly?" I said, "Yes, certainly;" the policeman went out of the house, the captain (as the woman called him) came to the door and knocked, and asked the woman about me; she said I had stepped out; he brought her out on the sidewalk, and was talking to her a little while, and as I was in the room I heard him speak Hank Smith's name to her once; when she came in she said he told her that he would like to see me and have a talk with me, because they would do as much for me as Mr. Connolly would in this business. MARY CONWAY.

Sworn to before me, Sept. 20, 1871.

THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

## TOO MUCH MARRIED.

### A Contractor Contracts Five Marriages and a Warrant for Bigamy—He Thereupon Lights Out.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

About four weeks ago an artist, who gave his name as Wm. A. Hatfield, professional architect and contractor, called at the boarding and lodging establishment of a widow named Jones, on West Maryland street, and inquired if there existed in that house a vacancy which would provide a *single* gentleman with bed and nourishment, and the incidental comforts of a home. The fair widow, pleased with the innocent smile of the applicant, took him in, and the next three weeks which followed his advent were weeks of bliss to Mrs. Jones. The modest Hatfield's first smile had won her, and the winning seemed mutual. But life is too brief to be spent in pursuit, and after three solid weeks of courtship, they decided to reduce the matter to possession. Mrs. J. wanted to be married here, but Hatfield had scruples about being married in a boarding-house, in the presence of the little Joneses, whose father-in-law he was very soon to be; and more than this he had a tinge of the romantic in his composition, and thought it would be so much nicer to have the matter done up at Noblesville. Mrs. Jones consulted a gentleman in this city who had been a tried friend, and was advised not to marry on short acquaintance, but Cupid had already drawn the bandage over her eyes, and she went it blind and against advice, and last Sunday the parties were made one at Noblesville. On Monday they extended their tour out as far as Anderson, where the moments fled by on wings of amorous bliss.

Meanwhile, other events were transpiring in this city. A Mrs. Hatfield, who claimed to be a wife of several years standing, called upon the friend whom Mrs. Jones had consulted, and learning the state of affairs, made terrible threats of prosecution for bigamy. The friend telegraphed Mrs. Hatfield No. 2 that one of the juvenile Joneses was sick, and requested her immediate return. Wife No. 1 went before Justice Bogges and swore out a warrant for the arrest of her bold and liberal husband. When Hatfield reached the depot some friend gave him a hint of what was transpiring, and he went at once to the residence of wife No. 1, on North Noble street. He told her of the ruin she had made of his good name and hopes, and how the prosecution of her bigamy suit would put him in the Penitentiary, where she would not only be deprived of his society, but his support. She could not withstand his appeal, and agreed, if he would give her the money, she would go to St. Louis.

Having arranged this matter, he boldly returned to the Hotel de Jones, feeling secure in the absence of a prosecuting witness.

But, alas! how uncertain are the things of this life. The constable arrested him immediately upon his return to the Jones House, and escorted him before Esquire Bogges, who, when he saw him, said:

"Why, Hatfield, you are not the man who is arrested on this charge, are you?"

"Yes," answered Hatfield, with a look of injured innocence.

"Well," said the 'Squire, "I performed the marriage ceremony for you only about six weeks ago myself!"

"No, sir; that was my twin brother," replied Hatfield.

"That can hardly be the case," answered the 'Squire; "as your twin brother and yourself would not be likely to both bear the Christian name of Wm. A."

"Well, sir, it must have been my cousin, who is now in St. Louis; he went the day after he was married!"

But the Justice was not to be deceived, and upon looking among the papers, he found the certificate which had been a part of his marriage license.

While preparations were being made for the trial, Hatfield found it convenient to step out of the back window on an adjoining roof, and, by jumping fifteen feet to the ground, made his escape, and passed away hence.

Since his departure it has been ascertained that he has a wife living in St. Louis, and a divorced wife at Kokomo. He is a man of about fifty-five, dark complexioned, and weighs about 225 pounds. Unsuspecting widows are cautioned to be on the lookout for him while he remains on the wrong side of the Penitentiary walls.

**Victoria C. Woodhull.**

This notorious woman is thus described in the Cleveland (O.) *Plaindealer* of the 20th inst:

"The crowning feature of the Convention of Spiritualists of Northern Ohio, held on Tuesday in the Central Rink, was the lecture in the evening by Victoria C. Woodhull. A very large audience gathered to see her, a very large proportion, no doubt, present out of sheer curiosity.

"The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. F. Lewis, on whose motion Mr. Peebles, of Hammondton, New Jersey, was elected President of the evening. A song was sung by a select choir, after which Mr. Peebles made a short speech, giving a brief biographical sketch of Mrs. Woodhull by way of introduction. A few minutes before 8 o'clock she stepped upon the stage, and, going to the side of the desk, made a slight bow, and began to read her lecture.

"From all that has been said and written of the woman one would naturally expect to find her a tall, brazen, masculine-looking personage, with forbidding countenance. Those who had never before seen her must have been greatly disappointed in her appearance and demeanor. She is a woman not above medium height, almost *petite*, of slight figure, and evidently very nervous. Her features are regular, and, though she is not handsome, she is what would be called good looking, and there is that attractiveness about her which individuality of character always possesses. Her forehead is not high; the cheek-bones are high and so prominent as to make the slight hollowing of the cheeks appear greater than it is; the nose is regular, pearly white teeth; thin, sharply cut, cherry lips; a nose a little inclined to be aquiline; small, dark, flashing eyes, and well-built; dark brown hair, worn in careless coiffure; clear complexion, neither blonde nor brunette, and there was just the least tinge of color in her face, except when flushed from the excitement of speaking. Her voice is clear and musical, but not very strong, nor does she seem to know how to make the most of it in so large a hall as the Rink. She wore a black dress, with a long overskirt, the waist open in front and displaying a white frill, narrow white edging serving instead of a collar, and loose white undersleeves extending below the flowing sleeves of her dress. Not a ring was on either hand, the only articles of jewelry visible being a gold chain and an unpretending brooch. Her manner was the reverse of forward, though she unquestionably is deeply in earnest and unflinching. She read her lecture, the elocution being faultless. While she read she nervously fumbled with her watchchain, gesturing by elevating her eyebrows and slightly nodding her head, occasionally adding emphasis by rising on her toes and dropping suddenly on her heels."

**How a Great Firm Lost $5,445.**

From the New York Sun.

About two weeks ago a check or draft for $55 was presented at the office of Henry Clews & Co., and in the usual course of business was stamped thus:

> ACCEPTED.
> Payable at the Fourth National Bank.
> HENRY CLEWS & CO.

Two or three days afterward the draft was presented to the Fourth National Bank for payment. The figures had been altered to $5,500, but not so as to attract attention. The man who presented the check, however, was so nervous that the suspicions of the paying-teller were aroused. He detained the man who presented the draft, and sent a messenger to the house of Henry Clews & Co., to see if it was good. After some trouble the messenger forced an interview with the junior member of the firm. That young gentleman seized the check, drew it through his jewelled fingers, and said:

"Young man, there's our stamp on that draft right in plain sight of your eyes. If that stamp was a bear it would bite you. Tell your paying teller that time is valuable to us, and if we are to be interrupted in our business hours through his stupidity, the firm of Henry Clews & Co. will have to make some other arrangements so far as the Fourth National Bank is concerned."

So saying he seized a pen, and before the messenger had recovered from his surprise, and could tell him of the paying teller's suspicion, he wrote across the face of the check—

> GOOD FOR $5,500.
> HENRY CLEWS & CO.

handed it to the young man, again rebuked him for bothering the great firm of Henry Clews & Co., and vanished. The messenger returned to the bank, and the paying teller indignantly paid the money without more question. The gentleman who altered the figures went on his way rejoicing, but two days afterward the great firm of Clews & Co. discovered the fraud. They had lost just $5,445 because of a want of good breeding.

**The Cambridge (Eng.) Examination for Women.**

From Lloyd's Newspaper, August 27.

The class list for the recent Cambridge examination for women has been issued, for private circulation only. After this year it will be in the power of the syndicate to publish the list and the names of candidates. One hundred and twenty-seven candidates entered, as against eighty-four in 1870 and thirty-six in 1869, when the examination was instituted. The number of candidates actually examined was one hundred and seven, and of these thirty-seven failed to satisfy the examiners. Last year the failures were twenty-one out of seventy-two. The proportion of success in the compulsory subjects is less this year than last, but of all other subjects it is greater. The "language" group attracted many candidates, and several were very successful. One lady obtains special marks of distinction in Latin, French, and German. In mathematics and in moral sciences candidates have for the first time earned a place in the honor classes. Five gratuities of £5 each have been awarded to persons engaged in tuition or preparing for that profession, and exhibitions of £34, £20, and £10, have also been awarded. The same gratuities and more exhibitions are promised for next year, when the examination is held in the third week in June. The local examination for boys and girls under 18 years of age commences on December 8, and the forms of entries are now in the hands of the local Secretaries. The latest day for returning them is October 1. In addition to the centres of examination for the last year (thirty-five in number, at twenty-three of which girls were examined as well as boys), examinations will probably be held at Bramham, Croydon, Eastbourne, Gainford, Ipswich, Lancaster, Middlesboro, Newport. Centres are in course of formation at Natal and the Bahamas. In December, 1870, 2,600 candidates presented themselves for examination, and during the year schools containing about 2,000 students have been examined by the syndicate.


**The Best Place for Boys.**

The conduct and attendance of students attending Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Business College is now equal to that of the best schools of the country.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Trusses and Supporters.**—Seeley's hard rubber truss and supporters. Relief, comfort, and cure for rupture and female weakness. Never rust, break, nor soil. Used in bathing. Best in use.

**Pressing's White Wine.** Vinegar is a most superb article, and just the thing to keep pickles. Ask your grocer for it, and take no other.

**Infants.**—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

**For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility,** the Ferrated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Caswell's Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York, and sold by druggists.

**During the Process of Teething** every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

WILL HOLD THEIR REGULAR CATALOGUE SALES OF

DRY GOODS,

Woollens, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c,

ON

Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 9:30 a. m.

Boots, Shoes,

AND

RUBBERS,

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 9:30 a. m.,

At which time we shall offer an ELEGANT LINE of all grades of

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Kip, Cf, and A. Cf. Boots.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Cf, Bf, Goat and Serge Bals, Pol. and Cong.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

IT CAN BE DONE TO-DAY.

The Great Question Asked Daily Is

WHEN AND HOW SHALL I MAKE A FORTUNE?

We Say to All Read this Advertisement of

HUMBOLDT PARK AND NORTH AVENUE PROPERTY

TO BE SOLD

This Afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, Monday, September 25, 1871.

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Elegant Residence Lots!

INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS!

FRONTING ON

Humboldt Park & North Avenue.

Humboldt Park is Only Two Miles West of the Chicago River!

Property fronting on the Parks and adjoining is the most rapidly advancing and desirable in Chicago. The improvements of the Park will render it more valuable every day.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD!

Title perfect. Full Warrantee Deeds.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock,

AT DWELLING NO. 380 INDIANA-ST.,

The entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, Library and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Library Cases, Mirrors, Glass and China Ware, Bedding, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DWELLING HOUSE

No. 139 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, at 2 o'clock, on the Premises.

Dwelling House 139 Wabash-av., Large Cooking Range, &c.

The House to be Removed on or Before Saturday, Sept. 30, Next.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE

Boots, Shoes, Balmorals,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

HATS, GLOVES, & GAUNTLETS,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND HANDSOME

FURNITURE,

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

Bedsteads, Blankets, Comforters, Carpets, Oilcloths, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 9½ o'clock a.m.

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 3 Ashland-av.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets, Brussels Carpets, Pianoforte, etc.,

At AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house, No. 3 Ashland-av., corner Park-av., West Side.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers, Office 151 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

On TUESDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 518 North Clark-st. Sale cheap.

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIGEON-HOLE TABLE. Inquire at 29 North Jefferson-st.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

SARATOGA!

SARATOGA, SARATOGA,

The Comedy of the day

Will be continued till further notice. Secure your seats. This brilliant comedy has been witnessed by

Over 15,000 Persons,

At McVicker's Theatre, who have pronounced it a

GENUINE HIT.

ELFIE, Boucicault's last success, is being rehearsed.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

R. M. HOOLEY & F. E. AIKEN, Props. and Man'g'rs.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.

The charming young American Songstress and Comedienne

MRS. J. A. OATES,

And her famous

COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

Commencing Monday evening, September 25, at 8, in their eminently successful comic operatic extravaganza, the

FAIR ONE WITH THE AUBURN WIG.

MRS. J. A. OATES as the PRINCESS GRACEFUL.

MATINEE on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 25, 26, and 27, and at the WEDNESDAY MATINEE,

SIMPSON & CO.,

AND

IRISH LION.

A GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW will shortly take place, at which premiums amounting to between $[illegible] and $[illegible] will be distributed. Full particulars in future bills.

No improper persons admitted.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25—BEST BILL YET! Everything entirely new. The unrivalled DEARBORN

MINSTRELS.

The very laughable sketch, Theatrical Agency; the screaming farce, Camille; the great song and dance artist, ANDY McKEE; Misplaced Confidence; Banjo Solo; Brown's Mule, &c. Seats secured six days in advance.

FARWELL HALL.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT,

For the benefit of the hospital of the

ALEXIAN BRETHREN,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 27,

at FARWELL HALL, under the direction of Mr. H. Balatka. Tickets, $1.00; to be had at all music stores and at the door.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Secure your Reserved Seat at once, at 29 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]


## NEW YORK.

### Disappearance of Garvey, the World-Renowned Plasterer.

### Tammany Ring Personals—Gossip at the Hotels.

### Nearly $24,000,000 to be Raised by the Tax Levy.

### Another Attempt Toward the Recovery of the Times Building Site.

### Meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

### Review of the Market.

[illegible]